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THE
PRINCIPLES .
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
COMPRISING
THE SUBSTANCE OF ALL THE MOST APPROVED ENGLISH GRAMMARS
EXTANT, BRIEFLY DEFINED, AND NEATLY ARRANGED;
WITH
COPIOUS EXERCISES
IN
PARSING AND SYNTAX.

By WILLIAM LENNIE,
AUTHOR OF THE "CHILD'S LADDER TO THE BIBLE," ETC.

NEW EDITION,
WITH MANY IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

LONDON:
T. J. ALLMAN, 463, OXFORD STREET.
1863.

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PREFACE.

It is probable, that the original design and principal motive of every teacher, in publishing a School-Book, is the improvement of his own pupils. Such, at least, is the immediate object of the present compilation ; which, for brevity of expression, neatness of arrangement, and comprehensiveness of plan, is, perhaps, superior to any other book of the kind. “ My chief end has been, to explain the general Principles of Grammar, as clearly and intelligibly as possible. In the definitions, therefore, easiness and perspicuity have been sometimes preferred to logical exactness.”

Orthography is mentioned rather for the sake of order, than from a conviction of its utility ; for, in my opinion, to occupy thirty or forty pages of a *grammar* in defining the *sounds* of the alphabet is quite preposterous.

On Etymology I have left much to be remarked by the teacher, in the time of teaching. My reason for doing this is, that children, when by themselves, labour more to have the words in their books imprinted on their memories, than to have the meaning fixed in their minds : but, on the contrary, when the teacher addresses them *viva voce*, they naturally strive rather to comprehend his meaning, than to remember his exact expressions. In pursuance of this idea, the first part of this little volume has been thrown into a form more resembling Heads of Lectures on Grammar, than a complete elucidation of the subject. That the teacher, however, may not be always under the necessity of having recourse to his memory to supply the deficiencies, the most remarkable Observations have been subjoined at the bottom of the page, to which the pupils themselves may occasionally be referred.

The desire of being concise has frequently induced me to use very elliptical expressions ; but I trust they are all sufficiently perspicuous.

The Questions on Etymology, at the end of the book, will speak for themselves : they unite the advantages of both the usual methods, viz., that of plain narration, and that of question and answer, without the inconvenience of either.

Syntax is commonly divided into two parts, Concord and Government ; and the rules respecting the former, grammarians in general have placed before those which relate to the latter. I have not, however, attended to this division, because I deem

it of little importance; but have placed those rules first which are either more easily understood, or which more frequently occur. In arranging a number of rules, it is difficult to please every reader. I have frequently been unable to satisfy myself; and, therefore, cannot expect that the arrangement which I have at last adopted will give universal satisfaction. Whatever order be preferred, the one rule must necessarily precede the other; and since they are all to be learned, it signifies but little whether the rules of concord precede those of government, or whether they be mixed, provided no anticipations be made which may embarrass the learner.

For exercises on Syntax, I have not only selected the shortest sentences I could find, but printed the lines *closely* together, with the rules at the bottom in a small type, and by these means have generally compressed as many faulty expressions into a single page, as some of my predecessors have done into two pages of a larger size. Hence, though this book seems to contain but few Exercises on bad grammar, it really contains so many, that a separate volume of exercises is quite unnecessary.

The former Editions of this Epitome were well received by my Friends and the Public, and it is hoped that the present will not be less acceptable. Whatever amendments were thought necessary have been made, and whatever defects were found in the former edition, in the time of teaching, have been carefully supplied.

On Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, there is scarcely a Rule or Observation in the largest grammar in print that is not to be found in this: besides, the Rules and Definitions in general are so very short and pointed, that, compared with those in some other grammars, they may be said to be hit off rather than made. Every page is independent, and though quite full, not crowded, but wears an air of neatness and ease invitingly sweet;—a circumstance not unimportant. But, notwithstanding these properties, and others that might be mentioned, I am far from being so vain as to suppose that this compilation is altogether free from inaccuracies or defects; much less do I presume that it will obtain the approbation of every one who may choose to peruse it; for, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, “He that has much to do will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake.”

 *K. means Key; the figures refer to the No., not the page.*

THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English Language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts ; namely, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY *teaches the nature and powers of Letters, and the just method of spelling Words.*

A LETTER is the least part of a Word.

There are *twenty-six* Letters in English.

Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

A *Vowel* is a letter, the name of which makes *a full open sound.*

t.

per Diphthong is one in which
are sounded ; as, *oy* in *boy*.

proper Diphthong is one in which
the two Vowels are sounded ;

phthong is the union of three
in *beauty*.

lable is a part of a Word, or as
ounded at once ; as, *far* in *far*

nosyllable is a word of one syll

syllable is a word of two syll

syllable is a word of three syll

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY *treats of the different sorts of Words, their various modifications, and their derivation.*

THERE are *nine* parts of Speech:—Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Préposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

Of the ARTICLES.

An *Article* is a word put before a noun, to show the extent of its meaning; as, *a man*.

There are two Articles, *a*, or *an*, and *the*. *A* is used before a consonant.*—*An* is used before a vowel, or silent *h*; as, *an age*, *an hour*.

Of NOUNS.

A *Noun* is the *name* of any person, place, or thing; as, *John*, *London*, *book*.

Nouns are varied by Number, Gender, and Case

OBSERVATIONS.

* *A* is used before the long sound of *u*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *A unit*, *a euphony*, *a ewe*, *a week*, *a year*, such a *one*.—*An* is used before words beginning with *h* sounded, when the accent is on the *second* syllable; as, *an heroic action*; *an historical account*.

A is called the *indefinite* article, because it does not point out a particular person, or thing; as, *A king*; that is, *any king*.

The is called the *definite* article, because it refers to a particular person, or thing; as, *The king*; that is, the king of our *own* country.

A noun without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, *Man* is mortal; namely, *all mankind*.

A is used before nouns in the *singular* number only.—It is used before the plural in nouns preceded by such phrases as, *A few*, *a great many*, as, *a few books*: *a great many apples*.

The is used before nouns in *both* numbers; and sometimes before adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree; as, *The more I study grammar the better I like it*.

Of NUMBER.

Nouns have *two* numbers ; the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one*, the plural *more* than one.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, Book, books.

2. Nouns in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, or *o*, form the plural by adding *es* ; as, Miss, misses ; brush, brushes ; match, matches ; fox, foxes ; hēro, hēroes.—p. 12. b.*

3. Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural ; as, Lady, ladies. But *y* with a vowel before it, is not changed into *ies* ; as, Day, days.

4. Nouns in *f*, or *fe* ; change *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*, in the plural ; as, Loaf, loaves ; life, lives.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nouns ending in *ch* sounding *k*, form the plural by adding *s* only ; as, Stomach, stomachs.

Nouns in *io*, with *junto*, *canto*, *tyro*, *grotto*, and *portico*, have *s* only in the plural ; as, Folio, folios ; canto, cantos.

Nouns in *ff*, have their plural in *s*, as, Muff, muffs ; except *staff*, which sometimes has *staves*.

Dwarf, scarf, wharf ; brief, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, mischief ; gulf, turf, surf ; life, strife ; proof, hoof, roof, and reproof, never change *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*.

Nouns are either *proper* or *common*.

Proper names are the names of persons, places, seas, and rivers, &c. ; as, *Thomas*, *Scotland*, *Forth*.

Proper names have the plural only when they refer to a *race* or *family* ; as, *The Campbells* ; or to several persons of the *same name* ; as, *The eight Henrys* ; *The two Mr. Bells* ; the *two Miss Browns* ; (or without the *numeral*) the *Miss Roys* ; but, in addressing letters in which *both* or *all* are equally concerned, and also when the names are *different*, we pluralize the *title*, (Mr. or Miss) and write *Misses Brown* ; *Misses Roy* ; *Messrs.* (for *Messieurs*, Fr.) *Guthrie & Tait*.

EXERCISES.

On the Articles and Noun.

Fox, book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, streets, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress.

Day, boy, relay, chimney,* journey, valley, needles, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hills, a valley, the sea, key, toy.

Correct,—a end, a army, an heart, an horn, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallies, chimnies, journies, attornies.

Exercise on the Observations.

Monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, mischief, gulf, hoof, fife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James.

OBSERVATIONS.

Common nouns are the names of things in general ; as, *Chair, table, spoon.*

Nouns signifying *many*, are called *collective* nouns ; as, *Multitude, crowd.*

The names of virtues, and vices, and qualities, are called *abstract* nouns ; as, *Piety, wickedness, wisdom, &c.*

* Many eminent authors change *ey* in the singular into *ies* in the plural, thus,

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run. *Prior.*

But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

The society of Procurators, or *Attornies*. *Boswell.*

This mode of spelling these and similar words is highly improper. How inconsistent, "*Attornied*," "*journeyed*."

Of Nouns.

Some nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural; such as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.*</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Man*	men	Tooth	teeth
Woman	women	Goose	geese
Child	children	Mouse	mice
Foot	feet	Louse	lice
Ox	oxen	Penny	pence

* The compounds of man form the plural like the simple; namely, by changing *a*, of the singular, into *e* of the plural.

Mussulman, not being a compound of *man*, is *mussulmans* in the plural.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Brother	brothers, or brethren†
Sow or swine	sows, or swine
Die (for gaming)	dice
Die (for coining)	dies
Aid-de-camp	aides-de-camp
Court-martial	courts-martial
Cousin-german	cousins-german
Father-in-law, &c.	fathers-in-law, &c.

† *Brethren* is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and *Brothers* to the sons of the same parents.

OBSERVATIONS.

Names of metals, virtues, vices, and things that are weighed or measured, &c. are, for the most part, confined to the *singular* number; as, *Gold*, *meekness*, *drunkenness*, *bread*, *beer*, *beef*, &c., except when the different sorts are meant; as, *wines*, *teas*.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; such as *Antipodes*, *literati*, *credenda*, *minutiae*, *banditti*, *data*, *folk*;

The words, *Apparatus*, *hiatus*, *series*, *brace*, *dozen*, *means*, and *species*, are alike in both numbers—*Brace*, *dosen*, &c. sometimes admit of the plural form; thus, He bought partridges in *Braces*, and books in *Dozens*, &c.

News and *alms* are generally used in the singular number, but sometimes in the *plural*.

The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the article *a*; as, *A sheep*, *a swine*.

Of Nouns.

As the following words, from Foreign Languages, seldom occur, except a few in the first column, the pupil may very properly be allowed to omit them, till he be farther advanced in his grammatical studies.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Beau	beaus or beaux	Axis	axes
Cherub	cherubim	Medium	media
Seraph	seraphim	Magus	magi
Erratum	errata	Automaton	automata
Phenomenon	phenomena	Index	indices, or indexes†
Radius	radii	Vortex	vortices
Arcanum	arcana	Antithesis	antitheses
Effluvium	effluvia	Basis	bases
Stratum	strata	Lamina	laminæ
Genius	genii*	Dæresis	dæreses
Genus	genera	Hypothesis	hypotheses
Crisis	crises	Ellipsis	ellipses
Crîterion	critéria	Emphasis	emphases
Encômium	encomiums, or encomia	Calx	calces
Appendix	appendices, or appendixes	Metamorpho- sis	metamorpho- ses
Stâmen	stâmina	Memorandum	memorandums, or memoranda

It was thought unnecessary to give a list of those words in our own language, that are used only in the plural, or only in the singular number; because, though they often occur, their terminations will, in general, show to which number they belong.

* *Genii*, aerial spirits; but *geniuses*, persons of genius.—For what reason, *L. Murray*, *Elphinston*, *Oulton*, and others, pluralize such words as *genius* and *rebus*, by adding *ses* to the singular, making them *geniuses*, *rebusses*, instead of *geniuses*, *rebus*, it is not easy to guess: as words ending with a single *s*, are never accented on the last syllable, there can be no good reason for doubling the *s* before *es*. Hence Rule 2d, page 9th, begins now with "Nouns in *s*," and not with "Nouns in *ss*," as in former editions; because those in *s* include those in *ss*.

† *Indexes*, when it signifies pointers, or table of contents. *Indices*, when it refers to algebraic quantities.

Rule. Nouns in *um* or *on* have *a* in the plural; and those which have *is* in the singular have *es* in the plural.

e Feminine denotes the female sex, *a girl*.

e Neuter denotes whatever is *without* sex.

There are three ways of distinguishing the genders.

1. By different words ; as,

	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
or	maid	Husband	wife
	sow	King	queen
	girl	Lad	lass
er	sister	Lord	lady
	doe	Man	woman
	cow	Master	mistress
ick	} heifer	Milster	span
r steer		Nephew	niece
	hen	Ram	ewe
	bitch	Singer	{ song
	duck		{ or s
	countess	Sloven	slut

Of Nouns.

2. By a difference of termination ; as,

	<i>Female.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
	abbess		Jew	Jewess
	actress		Landgrave	landgravine
nistrātor	administrātrix		Lion	lioness
er	adulteress		Marquis	marchioness
ssador	ambassadress		Mayor	mayoress
r	arbitress		Pātron	pātroness
r (often)	authoress		Peer	peeress
	baroness		Poet	poetess
groom	bride		Priest	priestess
actor	benefactress		Prince	princess
r	cāteress		Prior	prioress
er	chantress		Prophet	prophetess
ictor	conductress		Protector	protectress
	countess		Shepherd	shepherdess
n	deaconess		Songster	songstress
	duchess		Sorcerer	sorceress
r	electress		Sultan	sultanness, <i>or</i> sultāna
ror	empress		Tiger	tigress
anter	enchantress		Traitor	traitress
tor	exēcutrix		Tutor	tutoress
nor	governess		Tyrant	týranness
	heiress		Viscount	viscountess
	hēr-o-ine		Vōtary	vōtaress
r	huntress		Widower	widow
	hostess			

3. By prefixing another word ; as

*cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow ; a he-goat, a she-goat ; a
servant, a maid-servant ; a he-ass, a she-ass ; a male child
he-descendants, &c.*

the Possessive is formed by adding *hē*, and *s*, to the Nominative; as, When the plural ends in *s*, the plural is formed by adding only an *apostrophe*:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
Nom. Lady	Ladies	John
Poss. Lady's	Ladies'	John's
Obj. Lady	Ladies	John

proper names generally want the plural.—See last Note.

EXERCISES.

On Gender, Number, and Case.

Father, brothers, mother's, boys,

The *Nominative* merely denotes the *name* of a thing. The *Possessive* denotes *possession*; as, *Ann's* book.—Expressed by *of* as well as by an *'s*.

The *Objective* denotes that upon which an active

arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queen's, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

Of ADJECTIVES.

An *adjective* is a word which expresses the *quality* of a noun ; as, A *good* boy.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison ; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive ; and the superlative,* by adding *est* ; as, *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest.**

Adjectives compared Irregularly.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good	better	best
Bad, evil, or ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

* The *positive* expresses the *simple* quality ; the comparative a *higher* or *lower* degree of the quality ; and the superlative the *highest* or *lowest* degree.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally compared, by adding *er* and *est* ; and those of *more* than one by prefixing *more* and *most* ; as, *More* numerous, *most* numerous ;—or, by *less* and *least* ; as, *Less* merry, *least* merry.

Dissyllables ending with *e* final are often compared by *er* and *est* ; as, *Polite, politer, politest* ; *Ample, ampler, amplest*.

tive, and Adjective. ^

Personal pronouns are thus d

Singular. F

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	
Personal n m. or f.	I	mine	me	We	c
	Thou	thine	thee	You†	y

If a vowel precede *y*, it is not changed into
as, *Gay, gayer, gayest; Coy, coyer, coyest*

ne adjectives are compared by adding *most*
ord; as, *Upper, uppermost*.—Some have r
ior, *extreme*.

uns are often used as *adjectives*; as, *gold-*
-*Adjectives* often become nouns; as, much
ne adjectives do not properly admit of cor
ue. *perfect. universal. chief. extreme. &c.*

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Pers. pronoun.	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
3. m.	He	his	him	} They	theirs	them
3. f.	She	hers*	her			
3. n.	It	Its	It			

Exercises on Personal Pronouns.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, ours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we.

Of RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent; as, The master *who* taught us, &c.†

* *Hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, should never be written *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*; but *hers, its, ours, &c.*

The compound personal pronouns, *Myself, thyself, himself, &c.* are commonly joined either to the simple pronoun, or to any ordinary noun to make it more remarkable.

These pronouns are all generally in the *same case* with the noun or pronoun to which they are joined; as, "*She herself* said so;" "*they themselves* acknowledged it to *me myself*." "The master *himself* got it."

Self, when used alone, is a noun; as, "Our fondness for *self* is hurtful to others."

In some respectable grammars the possessive case of the different personal pronouns stands thus: 1st, *my* or *mine*, *our* or *ours*—2d, *thy* or *thine*, *your* or *yours*—3d, *her* or *hers*, *their* or *theirs*. I see no impropriety in this method: the one I have preferred, however, is perhaps less liable to objections.

† The relative sometimes refers to a *whole clause* as its antecedent; as, The bill was rejected by the Lords, which excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, which *thing* or *circumstance* excited *the*.

Who is applied to *persons* ; as, The boy *who* reads;
Which is applied to inferior *animals* without life ; as, The dog *which* barks;
The book *which* was lost.

That is often used instead of *who* or *which*;
The boy *that* reads ; the book *that* was lost.

What is a compound relative, including the relative and the antecedent;† as
The book *what* I wanted ; that is, the *thing* I wanted.

OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions, *Who*, *which*, and *what* are interrogatives : as, *Who* said that ? *What* did he do ?

The *relative* is always of the *same number* and *gender* as the antecedent, but not always in the *same case*.

Which has properly no possessive case of its own, and is usually preceded by *of* before it supplies its place. Our

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four sorts of Adjective Pronouns.

1. The Possessive pronouns *My, thy,* his, her, our, your, their, its, own.*†
2. The Distributive; *Each, every, either, neither.*
3. The Demonstrative; *This, that,‡* with their plurals, *these, those.*||
4. The Indefinite; *None, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another*; the last three are declined like nouns.

OBSERVATIONS.

relatives, equal to *that which*.—These compounds, however, particularly *whoso*, are now generally avoided. *Whatever*, and *whoever*, are most used.

* *His* and *her* are possessive pronouns, when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *his* is accounted the possessive case of the personal pronoun *he*, and *her* the objective of *she*.

† *Its* and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the appellation of possessive pronouns as *his* and *my*.

‡ *Yon*, with *former* and *latter*, may be called demonstrative pronouns, as well as *this* and *that*. See Syntax, R. 23.

|| *That* is sometimes a *Relative*, sometimes a *Demonstrative* pronoun, and sometimes a *Conjunction*.

That is a *Relative* when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past are gone for ever."

That is a *Demonstrative* pronoun when it is placed immediately before a noun, expressed or understood; as, "*That* book is new." "*That* is not the one I want."

That is a *Conjunction* when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*; but marks a consequence, an indication or final end; as, "He was so proud, *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "*That* he never was so happy as he is now." "Live well, *that* you may die well."

All the *indefinite* pronouns (except *none*), and even the *demonstrative*, *distributive*, and *possessive*, are *adjectives* belonging to nouns either expressed or understood; and in parsing, I think they ought to be called *adjectives*.—*None* is used in *both* numbers; but it cannot be joined to a noun.—The phrase *none other* should be *no other*.

Promiscuous Exercises on Nouns, &c.

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, him, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her—this, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady; sweet apples; strong bulls; fat oxen; a mountainous country.

Compare, rich, merry, furious, covetous, large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

The human mind; cold water; he, thou, she, it; woody mountains; the naked rock; youthful jollity; goodness divine; justice severe; his, thy, others, one, a peevish boy; hers, their strokes; pretty girls; his droning flight; her delicate cheeks; a man who; the sun that; a bird which; its pebbled bed; fiery darts; a numerous army; love unbounded; a nobler victory; gentler gales; nature's eldest birth; earth's lowest room; the winds triumphant; some flowery stream; the tempestuous billows; these things; those books; that breast which; the rich man's insolence; your queen; all who; a boy's drum; himself, themselves, myself.*

* The personal pronouns, *Himself, herself, themselves, &c.* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective; as, *Himself* shall come.

Mr. Blair, in his Grammar, says, they have only one case, viz. the nominative; but this is a mistake, for they have the objective too.

Promiscuous Exercises on NOUNS, &c.

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, him, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her—this, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady; sweet apples; strong bulls; fat oxen; a mountainous country.

Compare, rich, merry, furious, covetous, large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

The human mind; cold water; he, thou, she, it; woody mountains; the naked rock; youthful jollity; goodness divine; justice severe; his, thy, others, one, a peevish boy; hers, their strokes; pretty girls; his droning flight; her delicate cheeks; a man who; the sun that; a bird which; its pebbled bed; fiery darts; a numerous army; love unbounded; a nobler victory; gentler gales; nature's eldest birth; earth's lowest room; the winds triumphant; some flowery stream; the tempestuous billows; these things; those books; that breast which; the rich man's insolence; your queen; all who; a boy's drum; himself, themselves, myself.*

* The personal pronouns, *Himself, herself, themselves*, &c. are used in the *nominative* case as well as in the *objective*; as, *Himself* shall come.

Mr. Blair, in his Grammar, says, they have only one case, viz. the *nominative*; but this is a mistake, for they have the *objective* too.

Of VERBS.

A Verb is a word that *affirms* something of its nominative ; or,

A *Verb* is a word which expresses *being, doing, or suffering* ; as, I *am*,—I *love*,—I *am loved*.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active, Passive, and Neuter*.

A verb *Active* expresses action passing from an *actor* to an *object* ; as, James *strikes* the table.*

A verb *Passive* expresses the suffering of an action, or the *enduring* of what *another* does ; as, The table *is struck*.

A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*, or a *state of being*, or action confined to the *actor* ; as, I *am*, he *sleeps*, you *run*.†

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which verbs are chiefly inflected, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative : thus,

Pres. Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.

Past. Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, —

And the participles (of *be*) *being, been*.—*Be, do, have, and will*, are often *principal verbs*.‡

Let is an *active verb*, and complete. *Ought* is a *defective verb*, having, like *must*, only the *present indicative*.

* *Active verbs* are called *transitive verbs*, because the action passes from the actor to the object.

† *Neuter verbs* are called *intransitive*, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.—*Children should not be troubled too soon with the distinction between active and neuter verbs.*

‡ It was thought quite unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *have* and *do*, &c. through all their moods and tenses ; because a child that can readily conjugate the verb *to love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Verb is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Persons, and Persons.

Of the MOODS of VERBS.

Verbs have *five* moods ; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

Indicative mood simply declares a thing ; as, *He loves*, *he is loved* ; or it asks a question ; as, *Doest thou me ?*

Potential mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation ; as, *The wind blows* ; *we may walk or ride* ; *I can swim* ; *He would not stay* ; *you should obey your pa-*

Subjunctive mood represents a thing as a condition, supposition, motive, wish, and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and followed by another verb ; as, *If thy presence go not with us, carry*

Of TENSES, or DISTINCTIONS of TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on just now ; as, *I love you ; I strike* the table.

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as past and finished ; as, He *broke* the bottle, and *spilt* the brandy ; or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past ; as, My father *was coming* home when I met him.

The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now, or lately been quite finished ; as, John *has cut* his finger ; I *have sold* my horse.

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as *past*, before another event happened ; as, All the judges *had taken* their places *before* Sir Roger came.

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come ; as, I *will see* you again, and your heart *shall rejoice*.*

The *Future Perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at, or before the time of another future action or event ; as, I *shall have got* my lesson, *before* ten o'clock to-morrow.

* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future into the *future foretelling*, and the *future promising or commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker affirms, is *exceedingly questionable* ; for when a learner has occasion to use the future tense, this division will not in the least assist him determining, whether he ought to use *will* rather than *shall*, &c. Therefore this division serves no purpose.

Remarks on some of the Tenses.

ON THE PRESENT.

1. The *Present Tense* is used to express a *habit* or *custom*; as, He *snuffs*: She *goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions; as, "Nero *is* abhorred for his cruelty." "Milton *is* admired for his sublimity."

2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense*; as, "Cæsar *leaves* Gaul, *crosses* the Rubicon, and *enters* Italy with five thousand men."—It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect*; as, "In the book of Genesis, Moses *tells* us who were the descendants of Abraham,"—for *has told* us.

3. When preceded by such words as *when*, *before*, *as soon as*, *after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action; as, When he *comes*, he will be welcome.—As soon as the post *arrives*, the letters will be delivered.

4. In the *continue*, *progressive*, or *compound form*, it expresses an action *begun* and *going on just now*, but not complete; as, I *am studying* my lesson. He *is writing* a letter.

ON THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is *limited* by the *circumstance of time* or *place*; as, "We *saw* him *yesterday*." "We were in bed *when* he *arrived*." Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.—After *death* all agents are spoken of in the *past tense*, because time is limited or defined by the *life* of the person; as, "Mary queen of Scots *was* remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is peculiarly appropriated to the *narrative style*; because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "Socrates *refused* to adore false gods." Here the period of Socrates's life, being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration.—It is improper then to say of one already dead, "He *has been* much admired; he *has done* much good;" but "He *was* much admired; he *did* much good."

Although the Past Tense is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet such words as *often*, *sometimes*, *many a time*, *frequently*, and similar vague intimations of time, except in *narrations*, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude, and do not limit

the action to any *definite* portion of past time, thus, "How often have we seen the proud despised."

ON THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any *necessary* relation to *time* or *place*, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers *have endeavoured* to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes,

1. An action newly finished; as, I *have heard* great news. The post *has arrived*, but he *has brought* no letters for you.

2. An action done in a *definite* space of time, (such as a *day*, a *week*, a *year*,) a part of which has yet to *elapse*; as, I *have spent* this day well.

3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We *have neglected* our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

Duration or *existence* requires the *perfect*; as, He *has been* dead four days. We say, Cicero *has written* orations, because the orations are still in *existence*; but we cannot say, Cicero *has written* poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore we must say, "Cicero *wrote* poems."

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past. "I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which *has* very much *pleased* me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather *narrative* than *assertive*; and therefore it should be—which very much *pleased* me, that is, *when I read* it—"When that the poor *hath* cried, Cæsar *hath* wept." Shakesp. The style is here *narrative*: Cæsar was dead. It should therefore be, "When the poor *cried*, Cæsar *wept*."—"Though, in old age, the circle of our pleasures is more contracted than it *has formerly been*; yet," &c. Blair, Serm. 12. It should be, "than it *formerly was*;" because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of *completion*, but of *limitation*, and thus become a subject of *narration*, rather than of *assertion*.—"I have known him, Eugenius, *when he has been* going to a play, or an opera, divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he *has met with* in the street." Spect. 177. It should be, "When he *was* going," and "whom he *met with* in the street;" because the actions are *circumstantially* related by the phrases *when going* to a play, and *in the street*.

often done with *will* and *shall* in the *first* future, the second.

I am at liberty to use *will* in the *first* future, to *intention* to perform a future action, as, "I *will* go," or "I am *resolved* to go," why should I not employ the *first* future, to intimate my resolution or determination *finished* before a specified future time? "I have written my letters before supper;" that is, I have my letters finished before supper. Were this an affirmation, respecting the time of finishing the action, the propriety of using *will* in the *first* future is unquestionable. Thus, you will not have finished my letters before supper, I am sure. Yes, I *will*. Will you finish my letters."

Will, in like manner, may with propriety be applied to the *second* and *third* persons. In the *third* person, for instance, "He *will* have paid me his bill before June." I say *will*, not *shall*, to denote what he will have done: but that is not what I meant to convey the idea, that since I have no authority, I will *compel* him to pay it before June; by this meaning, I should have employed *shall*, as I said, "He *shall* have paid me his bill before June." It is true, that we seldom use this future: we rather say, as nearly as we can, by the *first* future, and say his bill before June."

the sake of sound, as it is after *bid*, *dare*, &c. (see Syntax, Rule 6.) Thus, I *have loved*. We *may* to love. He *will* to speak. I *do* to write. I *may* to have loved. We *might* to have got a prize. I *would* to have given him the book. All *must* to die. I *shall* to stop. I *can* to go.

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to the *Infinitive* or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet, in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin, grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the infinitive or participle as *one* verb, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the Potential mood refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time. This need not excite surprise; for even the present Indicative can be made to express *future* time, as well as the future itself. Thus, "He *leaves* town *to-morrow*."

Present time is expressed in the following sentence: "I wish he *could* or *would* come just now."

Past time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It *was* my desire that he *should* or *would* come yesterday." "Though he *was* ill, he *might* recover."

Future.—I am anxious that he *should* or *would* come to-morrow. If he come, I *may* speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*, accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time, yet I think it is pretty evident that *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, with *may* and *can*, merely express *liberty*, *ability*, *will*, and *duty*, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the *adverb* or participle that is subjoined or understood, and not by these auxiliaries.

Must and *ought*, for instance, merely imply *necessity* and *obligation*, without any necessary relation to *time*; for when I say, "I *must* do it," *must* merely denotes the *necessity* I am under, and *do* the present time, which might easily be made *future* by saying, "I *must* do it *next week*;" here future time is expressed by *next week*, and not by *must*. If I say, "I *must* have done it," here *must* merely expresses *necessity* as before, and I *have done*, the *past* time. "These *ought* ye to do:" Here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the present time.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

ought ye to have done :'' Here *ought* merely expresses obligation, as before ; but the time of its existence is as past, by to *have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. and many others think.

It will not admit of the *objective* after it, nor is ever preceded or succeeded by the sign of the *infinitive*, it has been considered an absolute auxiliary, like *may* or *can*, belonging to the Imperfect Mood.

On the contrary, is an independent verb, though dependent and always governs another verb in the infinitive.

Of WILL and SHALL.

The *first* person singular and plural, intimates *resolution* and promise ; as, I *will* not let thee go, except thou bless me. We *will* go to conquer thee a great nation.

The *second* and *third* persons, commonly *foretells* ; as, He *will* be righteous. You, or they, *will* be very happy there.

The *first* person, only *foretells* ; as, I, or we, *shall* go to-morrow. The *second* and *third* persons, *shall* promises, commands, and threatens ; as, you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that *shall* die.

Will must be understood of affirmative sentences only ; for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place ; as, wilt thou a little of the pie ? i. e. *will* you permit me to send it to thee to-morrow ? i. e. Do you expect him ?

The *second* and *third* persons are represented as the subjects of propositions, on their own thoughts, *SHALL* foretells, and is the

Of VERBS.

To LOVE. *Active Voice.*

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1. <i>person</i>	I love	1.	We love
2.	Thou lovest	2.	You love
3.	He loves <i>or</i> loveth	3.	They love

Past Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1.	I loved	1.	We loved
2.	Thou lovedst	2.	You loved
3.	He loved	3.	They loved

Perfect Tense.

Its signs are, have, hast, has, or hath.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1.	I have loved	1.	We have loved
2.	Thou hast loved	2.	You have loved
3.	He has <i>or</i> hath loved	3.	They have loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Signs, had, hadst.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1.	I had loved	1.	We had loved
2.	Thou hadst loved	2.	You had loved
3.	He had loved	3.	They had loved

Future Tense.

Signs, shall or will.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1.	I shall <i>or</i> will love	1.	We shall <i>or</i> will love
2.	Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt love	2.	You shall <i>or</i> will love
3.	He shall <i>or</i> will love	3.	They shall <i>or</i> will love

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Signs, *may, can, or must.*

Singular.

Pl.

May or can* love

1. May or c

Mayst or canst love

2. May or c

May or can love

3. May or c

Past Tense.

Signs, *might, could, would, or should*

Singular.

Pl.

Might, could, would, or
should love

1. Might,
should

Mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst love

2. Might,
should

Might, could, would, or
should love

3. Might,
shoulc

Pluperfect Tense.

Signs, *might, could, would, or should have.**Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved | 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved |
| 2. Mightst, &c. have loved | 2. Might have loved |
| 3. Might have loved | 3. Might have loved |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love* |

Imperative Mood.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. †Love, or love thou, or
do thou love | 2. Love, or love ye or you,
or do ye love |
|--|--|

Infinitive Mood.

*Present, To love.**Perfect, To have loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving. Past, Loved. Perfect, Having loved.

* "The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in every respect, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood, with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, or supposition."—See p. 35, note 2d.

† The Imperative Mood is not entitled to *three* persons. In strict propriety, it has only the *second* person in both numbers. For when I say, Let me love; I mean, Permit *thou* me to love. Hence *let me love*, is construed thus; *let thou me (to) love*, or, do thou let me *(to) love*. *To*, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after *let*. See Syntax, R. 6. No one will say, that *permit (me to love)* is the *first* person singular, imperative mood: then, why should *let (me to love)*, which is exactly similar, be called the *first* person? The *Latin* verb wants the *first* person, and *it* has the *third*, it has also a different termination for it, which is not the case in the *English* verb.

Of VERBS.

Exercises on the Tenses of Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.

* We love him ; James loves me ; it amuses him ; we shall conduct them ; they will divide the spoil ; soldiers should defend their country ; friends invite friends ; she can read her lesson ; she may play a tune ; you might please her ; thou mayst ask him ; he may have betrayed us ; we might have diverted the children ; John can deliver the message.

I love ; to love ; love ; reprove thou ; has loved ; we tied the knot ; if we love ; if thou love ; they could have commanded armies ; to love ; to baptize ; to have loved ; loved ; loving ; to survey ; having surveyed ; write a letter ; read your lesson ; thou hast obeyed my voice ; honour thy father.

The teacher, if he chooses, may now acquaint the learner with the difference between the Nominative and the Objective.

The Nominative *acts* ; the Objective is *acted upon* ; as, He eats apples.

The Nominative commonly comes *before* the verb, the Objective *after* it.

Concerning pronouns it may be observed, that the first *speaks* ; the second is *spoken to* ; and the third (or any noun) is *spoken of*.

* We may parse the first sentence, for example. *We love him* ; *We*, the first personal pronoun, plural, masculine, or fem. the Nominative ; *love*, a verb active, the first person, plural, present, indicative ; *him*, the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the Objective.

QUESTIONS which should be put to the pupils.

How do you know that *love* is plural ? *Ans.* Because *we*, its Nom. is plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person ? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun before it.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into exercises of a different kind ; thus, the meaning of the sentence, *We love him*, may be expressed by the passive voice ; as, *He is loved by us*.

It may also be turned into a question, or made a negative ; as, *Do we love him ?* &c. *We do not love him*.

These are a few of the ways of using the exercises on a single page ; but the variety of methods that every ingenious and diligent teacher invents, and adopts to engage the attention and improve the understanding of his pupils, is not confined to

Of VERBS.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. I am*
2. Thou art
3. He is

Plural.

1. We are
2. You are
3. They are

Past Tense.

Singular.

1. I was
2. Thou wast
3. He was

Plural.

1. We were
2. You were
3. They were

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I have been
2. Thou hast been
3. He has been

Plural.

1. We have been
2. You have been
3. They have been

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I had been
2. Thou hadst been
3. He had been

Plural.

1. We had been
2. You had been
3. They had been

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. I shall *or* will be
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt be
3. He shall *or* will be

Plural.

1. We shall *or* will be
2. You shall *or* will be
3. They shall *or* will be

* Put *loving* after *am*, &c., and you make it an *active* verb in the *progressive* form.—Thus, I am *loving*, thou art *loving*, he is *loving*—p. 41. Put *loved* after *am*, and you make it a *passive* verb.—See p. 87.

potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

May,* or can be
Mayst, or canst be
May, or can be

Plural.

1. May, or can be
2. May, or can be
3. May, or can be

Past.

Singular.

Might, &c. be
Mightst be
Might be

Plural.

1. Might be
2. Might be
3. Might be

Perfect.

Singular.

May, or can have been
Mayst, or canst have been

Plural.

1. May, or can have been
2. May, or can have been

Of VERBS. Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I be*	1. If we be
2. If thou be	2. If you be
3. If he be	3. If they be

Past Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I were	1. If we were
2. If thou wert	2. If you were
3. If he were	3. If they weret

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2. Be, <i>or</i> be thou	2. Be, <i>or</i> be ye <i>or</i> you.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present</i> , To be.	<i>Perfect</i> , to have been.
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PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present</i> , Being.	<i>Past</i> , Been.	<i>Perfect</i> , Having been.
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* *Be* is often used in Scripture and some other books for the *present Indicative*; as, *We be true men, for we are.*

† The remaining tenses of this mood are, in every respect, similar to the correspondent tenses of the *Indicative Mood*. But some say, that the *Future Perfect*, when used with a *conjunction*, has *shall* in all the persons; thus, *If I shall have loved, if thou shalt have loved, if he shall have loved, if we, you, or they, shall have loved.* See p. 81, note 1st.

Though, unless, except, whether, &c, may be joined to the *Subjunctive Mood*, as well as *if*.

are, hast been, has been, we have
been, he had been, you have b
been, we were, they had been.

I shall be, shalt be, we will b
be, they shall be, it will be, th
been, we have been, they will ha
shall have been, am, it is.

I can be, mayst be, canst be,
you may be, he must be, the
mightst be, he would be, it could
be, you could be, he may have be

We may have been, mayst hav
can have been, I might have been
have been, wouldst have been, (if
be, he be, thou wert, we were, I h

Be thou, be, to be, being, to ha
be, be ye, been, be, having been,
they be, to be.

Now is white,

Of VERBS.

TO BE LOVED.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Am loved
2. Art loved
3. Is loved

Plural.

1. Are loved
2. Are loved
3. Are loved

Past Tense.

Singular.

1. Was loved
2. Wast loved
3. Was loved

Plural.

1. Were loved
2. Were loved
3. Were loved

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

1. Have been loved
2. Hast been loved
3. Has been loved

Plural.

1. Have been loved
2. Have been loved
3. Have been loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. Had been loved
2. Hadst been loved
3. Had been loved

Plural.

1. Had been loved
2. Had been loved
3. Had been loved

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shalt or wilt be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

Plural.

1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shall or will be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

NOTE A passive verb is formed by putting the Past Participle of any active verb after the verb *to be* through all its moods and tenses.

- . Shall *or* will have been loved 1. Shall *or* will
 . Shalt *or* wilt have been loved 2. Shall *or* will
 . Shall *or* will have been loved 3. Shall *or* will

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. May <i>or</i> can be loved | 1. May <i>or</i> can |
| 2. Mayst <i>or</i> canst be loved | 2. May <i>or</i> can |
| 3. May <i>or</i> can be loved | 3. May <i>or</i> can |

Past.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Might, &c. be loved | 1. Might be lo |
| 2. Mightst be loved | 2. Might be lo |
| 3. Might be loved | 3. Might be lo |

Perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. May have been loved | 1. May have b |
| 2. May have been loved | 2. May have b |

Of VERBS.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1. If * I be loved
- 2. If thou be loved
- 3. If he be loved

Plural.

- 1. If we be loved
- 2. If you be loved
- 3. If they be loved

Past.

Singular.

- 1. If I were loved
- 2. If thou wert loved
- 3. If he were loved

Plural.

- 1. If we were loved
- 2. If you were loved
- 3. If they were loved

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

- 1. Be thou loved

Plural.

- 2. Be ye or you loved

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be loved.

Perfect, To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being loved.

Past, Been loved.

Perfect, Having been loved.

* The pupil may at times be requested to throw out *if* and put *unless*, *ough*, *whether*, or *lest*, in its place.

After the pupil is expert in going over the Tenses of the verb as *they are*, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but *one*, and go over the verb, thus: *Present Potential*, I *may* love; thou *mayst* love; he *may* love, &c., and then with the next auxiliary, thus; I *can* love; thou *canst* love; he *can* love, &c., and then with *must*, thus; I *must* love; thou *must* love; he *must* love, &c., and then with the auxiliaries of the *Past Potential*, thus; I *might* love; thou *mightst* love, &c.

loved; thou wilt be loved; they
I shall have been loved; you w
loved.

He can be loved; thou mayst
must be loved; they might be lov
be loved; they should be loved
loved; thou canst have been l
have been loved; you might hav
if I be loved;* thou wert loved;
they be loved.—Be thou loved;
you be loved.—To be loved; l
been loved; to have been loved

Promiscuous Exercises on Verbs
Nouns and Pronoun

Tie John's shoes; this is
ask mamma; he has learned
invited him; your father may
he was bantized; the minister

Of VERBS.

An *Active* or a *Neuter Verb* may be conjugated through all its moods and tenses, by adding its *present participle* to the verb *To Be*. This is called the *progressive* form; because it expresses the continuation of action or state. Thus,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
I am loving	I was loving
Thou art loving	Thou wast loving
He is loving, &c.	He was loving, &c.

The *Present* and *Past Indicative* are also conjugated by the assistance of *Do*, called the *emphatic form*. Thus,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
I do love	I did love
Thou dost love	Thou didst love
He does love, &c.	He did love, &c.

RULE I.

Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, or o, form the third person singular of the Present Indicative, by adding ES. Thus,

He dress-es, march-es, brush-es, fix-es, go-es.

RULE II.

Verbs in y change y into i before the terminations est, es, eth, or ed; but not before ing.—Y, with a vowel before it, is not changed into i. Thus,

<i>Pres.</i> Try, triest, tries or trieth.	<i>Past.</i> tried.	<i>Part.</i> trying.
<i>Pres.</i> Pray, prayest, prays or prayeth.	<i>Past.</i> prayed.	<i>Part.</i> praying.

RULE III.

Verbs accented on the last syllable, and verbs of one syllable, ending in a single Consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final Consonant before the terminations est, eth, ed, ing; but never before s.—Thus,

Allot, allottest, allots, allottesth, allotted, allotting.
Blot, blottest, blots, blotteth, blotted, blotting.

ed to the present; as,

<i>nt.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Pas</i>
le	abode	abode
	was	been
ce	arose	arisen
ake	awoke R*	awake
r, <i>to bring forth</i>	bore, bare†	bôrn
r, <i>to carry</i>	bore, bare	bôrne
t	beat	beaten
in	began	begun
d	bent R	bent R
eave	bereft R	bereft
eech	besought	besoug
	băde, bid	bidder
d, un-	bound	bound
e	bit	bitten

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bring	brought	brought
Built, <i>re-</i>	built*	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught R	caught R
Chide	chid	chidden, or chid
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave, <i>to adhere</i>	clave R	cleaved
Cleave, <i>to split</i>	clove, or cleft	cloven, or cleft
Cling	clung	clung
Clothe	clothed	clad R
Come, <i>be-</i>	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew R	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, <i>to venture</i>	durst	dared
Dare, <i>to challenge, is</i> R	dared	dared
Deal	dealt R	dealt R
Dig	dug, or digged	dug, or digged
Do, <i>mis-un-</i> †	did	done
Draw, <i>with-</i>	drew	drawn

* *Build, dwell*, and several other verbs, have the regular form, *builded, dwelled, &c.*—See K. No. 135.

† The Compound verbs are conjugated like the simple, by prefixing the syllables appended to them. Thus, *Undo, undid, undone.*

Fall, <i>be-</i>	fell	fall
Fced	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee <i>from a foe</i>	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly, <i>as a bird</i>	flew	flew
Forbear	forbore	forbore
Forget	forgot	forgot
Forsake	forsook	forsook
Freeze	froze	froze
Get, <i>be-for-</i>	got†	got,
Gild	gilt R	gilt
Gird, <i>be-en-</i>	girt R	girt
Give, <i>for-mis-</i>	gave	gave

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Hang	hung	hung*
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hew	hewed	hewn R
Hide	hid	hidden, or hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold, <i>be-with-</i>	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit R	knit, or knitted
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay, <i>in-</i>	laid	laid
Lead, <i>mis-</i>	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lain, or liēn
Load	loaded	laden R
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	mēant	mēant
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown R

* *Hang*, to take away life by hanging, is regular ; as, The robber was *hanged*, but the gown was *hung* up.

read	read	read
tend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridd
Ring	rang, <i>or</i> rung*	rung
Rise <i>a-</i>	rose	rise
Rive	rived	rive
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	saw
Say	said	said
See	saw	see
Seek	sought	soi
Seethe	scethed, <i>or</i> sod	so
Sell	sold	sc
Send	sent	se
Set	set	s

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show*	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank, <i>or</i> shrunk	shrunk
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang, <i>or</i> sung	sung
Sink	sank, <i>or</i> sunk	sunk
Sit	sat†	sitten, <i>or</i> sat ‡
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slang, <i>or</i> slung	slung
Slink	slunk	slunk
Slit	slit, <i>or</i> slitted	slit, <i>or</i> slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R
Speak, <i>be-</i>	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend, <i>mis-</i>	spent	spent
Spill	spilt R	spilt R
Spin	span, <i>or</i> spun	spun
Spit, <i>be-</i>	spat, <i>or</i> spit	spitten, <i>or</i> spit‡

* Or *Show, shewed, shewn*,—pronounced *show*, &c. See Note next page.

† Many authors, both here and in America, use *sate* as the past time of *sit*; but this is improper, for it is apt to be confounded with *sate*, to *glut*.

‡ *Sitten* and *spitten* are preferable, though obsolescent.

Stand, <i>with- &c.</i>	stood	stōd
Steal	stole	stol
Stick	stuck	stic
Sting	stung	stiŋ
Stink	stank, <i>or</i> stunk	stiŋk
Stride, <i>be-</i>	strode, <i>or</i> strid	strið
Strike	struck	stri:k
String	strung	striŋ
Strive	strove	stri:v
Strew, <i>be-*</i>	strewed	stri:v
Strow, <i>be-</i>	strowed	stri:v
Sweār	swore, <i>or</i> sware	svēr
Swēat	swēat	svēt
Sweep	swept	svēp
Swell	swelled	svēl
Swim	swam, <i>or</i> swum	svim
~ .	swam	svim

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Think, <i>be-</i>	thought	thought
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought R	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

Defective verbs are those which want some of their modes and tenses.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Can,	could,	_____		Shall,	should,	_____
May,	might,	_____		Will,	would,	_____
Must,	_____	_____		Wis,	wist,	_____
Ought,	_____	_____		Wit, or } wot,	_____	_____
_____	quoth.	_____		Wot, —	_____	_____

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Name the Past Tense and Past Participle of

Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring, arise, catch, bereave, am, burst, draw, drink, fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake, grow, have, hear, hide, keep, know, lose, pay, ride, ring, shake, run, seek, sell, see, sit, slay, slide.

Of ADVERBS.

An *adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very correctly*.

A LIST OF ADVERBS.

*So, no, not, nay, yea, yes, too, well, up, very, forth, how, why, far, now, then, ill, soon, much, here, there, where, when, whence, thence, still, †more, most, little, less, least, thus, since, ever, never, while, whilst, once, twice, thrice, first, scarcely, quite, rather, again, ago, seldom, often, indeed, exceedingly, already, hither, thither, whither, doubtless, haply, perhaps, enough, daily, always, sometimes, almost, alone, peradventure, backward, forward, upward, downward, together, apart, asunder, viz., to and fro, in fine.

OBSERVATIONS

* *As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs.

The generality of those words that end in *ly* are adverbs of manner or quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where*, and *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, are all adverbs; except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*. Such words as *ashore*, *afoot*, *aground*, &c. are all adverbs.

† When *more* and *most* qualify nouns they are *adjectives*; but in every other situation they are *adverbs*.

An adjective with a preposition before it, is by some called an adverb; as, *in general*, *in haste*, &c., i. e. *generally*, *hastily*.—It would be a piece of vexatious refinement to make children, in parsing, call *in general* an adverb, instead of *in*, a prep.—*general*, an adj. having *way* or *view* understood. That such phrases are convertible into adverbs is not a good reason for calling them so.

There are many words that are sometimes used as *adverbs*; as, I am *more afraid than ever*; and sometimes as *adjectives*; as, He has *more wealth than wisdom*.—See next page.

Exercises on ADVERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept bitterly. He is here now. She went away yesterday.* They came to-day. They will perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn to catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They that have enough† may soundly sleep. Cain wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or later all must die. You read too little. They talk too much. James acted wisely. How many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily. He speaks fluently. Then were they glad. He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her head awry. The ship was driven ashore. No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you read attentively, the more you will improve.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *To-day, yesterday, and to-morrow, are always nouns, for they are parts of time; as, Yesterday is past, to-day is passing, and we may never see to-morrow.*—When these words answer to the question *when*, they are governed by a preposition *understood*; as, *When will John come home?* (on) *To-morrow*, for he went away (on) *yesterday*.

Much is used, 1. as an *adverb*; as, *It is much better to give than to receive.*

2. as an *adjective*; as, *In much wisdom, is much grief.*

3. as a *noun*; as, *Where much is given, much is required.*

In strict propriety, however, *much* can never be a *noun*, but an *adjective*; for were the question to be asked, *Much what is given?* it would be necessary to add a *noun*, and say, *Where much grace is given, much gratitude is required.*

† *To*, before the infinitive of verbs, is an *adverb*, according to Johnson, and according to Murray, a *preposition*. The *two together* may be called the infinitive.

‡ *Enough* (a sufficiency) is here a *noun*. Its plural, *enow*, is applied, like *many*, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an *adj.* like *much*, should perhaps be applied only to things that are weighed or measured.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A *preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them; as, He sailed *from* Leith *to* London *in* two days.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

To be got accurately by heart.

About, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, from. In, into, instead of. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over, out of. Regarding, respecting. Since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, towards.* Under, underneath, unto, up, upon. With, within, without

OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it.—When a preposition does not govern an objective case, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*. But in such phrases as, *cast up, hold out, fall on*, the words *up, out, and on*, must be considered as a part of the verb, rather than as prepositions or adverbs.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another: Thus, *before* is a preposition when it refers to *place*, as, He stood *before* the door; and an adverb when it refers to *time*: as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun; as, *before* the time that Philip, &c.

* *Towards* is a preposition, but *toward* is an adjective, and means "Ready to do, or learn; compliant with duty; not froward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The *Ins-separable* Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation of them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *convene* to him? No: he must first be told that *ven* signifies to *come*, and then *CON, together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *convene* means to *come* or *call together*?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes; such as adverbs of *negation, affirmation, &c.*; prepositions into *separable* and *inseparable*—and conjunctions into seven classes, besides the two mentioned next page.—Such a classification has been omitted here, because its utility is questionable.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *conjunction* is a word which joins words and sentences together ; as, You *and* I must go to Leith ; *but* Peter may stay at home.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative.—Also, and, because, both, for, if, since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive.—Although, as, as well as, but, either, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, so then, though, unless, whether, yet.

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. Blessed are the meek ; for they shall inherit the earth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. Consider the ravens ; for they neither sow nor reap ; which have neither store-house nor barn ; and God feedeth them. You are happy, because you are good.

OBSERVATIONS.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dictionary, are in many Grammars marked as conjunctions ; such as, *Albeit, else, moreover, likewise, otherwise, nevertheless, then, therefore, wherefore*, whether they be called adverbs or conjunctions, it signifies but little.

But in some cases is an *adverb* : as, " We are *but* (only) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as prepositions or adverbs in another place ; as, *Since* (conj.) we must part, let us do it peaceably ; I have not seen him *since* (prep.) that time. Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.)*

* As too many distinctions, however proper in themselves, may prove more hurtful than useful, they should not be made till the learner be perfectly acquainted with the more obvious facts.

Adieu ! ah ! alas ! alack ! away !
 hark ! ho ! ha ! he ! hail ! hallo !
 huzza ! hist ! hey-day ! lo ! O ! C
 brave ! pshaw ! see ! well-a-day !

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING E

I saw a boy which is blind.*	We was n
I saw a flock of geoeses.	I loves hi
This is the horse who was lost.	He love n
This is the hat whom I wear.	Thou hav
John is here, she is a good boy.	He dare n
The hen lays his eggs.	She need :
Jane is here, he reads well.	Was you t
I saw two mouses.	You was r
The dog follows her master.	We was s
This two horses eat hay.	Thou mig
John met three mans.	He dost n
We saw two childs.	If I does t
He has but one teeth.	Thou may
The well is ten foot deep.	You was n
Look at the oxes !	The book .
This horse will let me ride on her.	Thou will

ON PARSING.

Having the Exercises on Parsing and Syntax in one volume with the Grammar is a convenience so excessively great, that it must be obvious. The following set of exercises on Parsing are arranged on a plan new and important.

All the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a whole page of Exercises, and where very important, of two. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory, by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged,* to be used thus.

1. After the pupil has got the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the nouns *only*. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination in distinguishing the nouns from the *other* words.

2. After getting the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the *adjectives* from the other words, and telling *why* they are adjectives.

3. After getting all the *pronouns* very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.

4. Then the *verb*, without telling what *sort*, or what *number*, or *person*, or *tense*, for several weeks, or longer, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.

5. Then the definition of an *Adverb*, after which exercise him *orally* with many short sentences containing adverbs, and then on those in the book.

* Those accustomed to use Mr. Murray's lessons in parsing, will perhaps think the following too difficult; let such, however, reflect that Mr. Murray's are too easy; for when no other words are introduced than an *article* and a *noun*, no exercise is given to the pupil's judgement at all; for in every sentence he finds only an *article* and a *noun*; and in the next set, only an *article*, an *adjective*, and a *noun*, and so on. There is no room for discrimination here, and yet discrimination is the very thing he should be taught.

6. Get all the prepositions by heart; for it is impossible to give such a definition of a preposition as will lead a child to distinguish it, with certainty, from every other sort of word.

7. Get all the conjunctions by heart. They have been alphabetically arranged, like the prepositions, to facilitate the committing of them to memory.

8. After this, the pupil, if very young, may go over all the exercises, by parsing every word in the most simple manner, viz., by saying such a word—a *noun*, *singular*, without telling its *gender* and *case*—such a word, a *verb*, without telling its *nature*, *number*, *person*, *tense*, and *mood*.

9. In the next and last course, he should go over the exercises, and tell *every* thing about *nouns* and *verbs*, &c., as shown in the example below.

~~149~~ The Exercises have been *numbered* with the letters of the *Alphabet*, to facilitate a reference from one particular exercise to another, which may serve as a *key* to explain the difficulty. To anticipate some things was found unavoidable. This rendered a reference to them indispensable.—The small *figures* are connected only with the *K*.

O how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word;
And every day, and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

O, an interjection—*how*, an adverb—*stupendous*, an adjective, in the positive degree, compared by more and most, as, stupendous, more stupendous, most stupendous—*was*, a verb neuter, third pers. singular past, indicative (*agreeing with its nominative *power*, here put after it,)—*the*, an article, the definite—*power*, a noun, singular, neuter, the nominative—*That*, a relative pronoun, singular, neuter, the nominative, here used for *which*; its antecedent is *power*—*raised*, a verb active, third person, singular, past, indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *that*) *me*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine, or feminine, the objective, (governed by *raised*)—*with*, a preposition—*a*, an article, the indefinite—*word*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (governed by *with*)—*And*, a conjunction—*every*, a distributive pronoun—*day*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (because the preposition *through*, or *during*, is understood), *and*, and *every*, as before—*hour*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (because *day* was in it, and conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns, &c.)—*I*, the first personal pronoun singular, masculine, or feminine, the nominative—*lean*, a verb neuter, first person-singular, present, indicative—*upon*, a preposition—*the*, an article, the definite—*Lord*, a noun, singular, masc. the obj. (governed by *upon*.)

• Omit the words within the () till the pupil get the rules of Syntax

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

A few easy Sentences chiefly intended as an Exercise on the *Active Verb*; but to be previously used as an exercise on Nouns and Adjectives.

No. *a*.

A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man¹ happy¹. Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings². Anger begins with folly, and ends with repentance³. Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years⁴. A good conscience fears nothing⁵. Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise⁶. Dissimulation degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt⁷.

If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no control upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery⁸. Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; it instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turn them honourably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life⁹. Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness¹⁰. Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life¹¹.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Chiefly on the Verb Active—continued from la

No. a.

Knowledge gives ease to solitude, a fulness to retirement¹². Gentleness form our address, to regulate our speech to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour. Knowledge makes our being pleasant; fills the mind with entertaining views; ministers to it a perpetual series of pleasures¹⁴. Meekness controls our angry passions, our severe judgements¹⁵. Diligence in labour will surmount every difficulty. He that takes pleasure in the prosperity of others, enjoys part of their good fortune. Restlessness of mind disqualifies us for the enjoyment of our peace, and the discharge of our duty¹⁸. Sadness contracts the mind; mirth dilates it¹⁹.

We should subject our fancies to the dominion of reason²⁰. Self-conceit, pride, and obstinacy, blast the prospect of youth²¹. Affluence may give us respect in the eyes of the vulgar; but it will not render us to the wise and good²². Complaisance produces good nature and mutual benevolence; encourages the timorous²³, and soothes the turbulent²³. A constant perseverance in the pursuit of virtue will gain respect²⁴. Envy abridges shorten life; and anxiety bringeth about its time²⁵. Bad habits require immediate reformation²⁶.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Chiefly on the Neuter Verb, including the verb *To be*.

No. b.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little ²², than to outlive^a a great deal¹. A virtuous education is a better inheritance than a great estate²². Good and wise men only can be real friends³. Friendship can scarcely exist where virtue is not the foundation⁴. He thatⁱ swells in prosperity, will shrink in adversity⁵. To despair⁹ in adversity is madness⁶. From idleness arises^c neither pleasure nor advantage: we must flee therefore from idlenessⁿ, the certain parent of guilt and ruin⁷.

You must not always rely on promises⁸. The peace of society dependeth on justice⁹. He thatⁱ walketh with wise men shall be wise¹⁰. He thatⁱ sitteth with the profane is foolish¹¹. The coach arrives daily¹². The mail travels fast¹³. Rain falls in great abundance here¹⁴. He sleeps soundly¹⁵. She dances gracefully¹⁶. I went to York¹⁷. He lives soberly¹⁸. He hurried to his house in the country¹⁹. They smiled²⁰. She laughs²¹.* He thatⁱ liveth in pleasure is dead while he liveth²². Nothing appears to be^m so low and mean as lying and dissimulation²³. Vice is its own punishment, and virtue is its own reward²⁴. Industry is the road to wealth, and virtue to happiness²⁵.

* These verbs would be active, were a preposition joined to them. Thus, *she smiled at him*, "she smiled upon him"—"she laughs at me." In this case, the preposition must be considered as a part of the verb.

will; but not of virtue without y
Virtue is connected with emine
liberal art³. Many are brough
extravagance and dissipation⁴.
signs are often ruined by unnec
All our recreations should be acco
virtue and innocence⁶. Almost
may be overcome by diligence⁷.
are preserved, and new ones are
grateful disposition⁸. Words are
and should not be shot at random

A desire to be thought* learn
vents our improvement¹⁰. Great
concealed under the most unp
pearances¹¹. Some talents are
earth, and others are properly en

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—continued.

No. c.

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude: it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance¹⁶. The mind should be stored with knowledge, and^p cultivated with care¹⁷. A pardon was obtained for him from the king¹⁸. Our most sanguine prospects have often been blasted¹⁹. Too sanguine hopes of any earthly thing should never be entertained²⁰. The table of Dionysius the tyrant was loaded with delicacies of every kind, yet he could not eat^{a21}. I have long been taught, that the afflictions of this life are overpaid by that eternal weight of glory which awaits the virtuous ⁿ²².

Greater virtue is required to bear good fortune than bad²³. Riches and honour have always been reserved for the good²⁴. King Alfred is said to have divided the day and night into three parts: eight hours were allotted for meals and sleep,—eight were allotted for business and recreation, and eight^p for study and devotion²⁵. All our actions should be regulated by religion and reason²⁶. Honours, monuments, and all the works of vanity and ambition, are demolished and destroyed by time, but the reputation of wisdom is transmitted to posterity²⁷. These two things cannot be disjoined; a pious life and a happy death²⁸.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Different sorts of Verbs in the Imperative.

No. d.

Forget the faults of others, and remember your own¹. Study universal rectitude, cherish religious hope². Suit your desires to things, and not things to your desires³. Cherish virtuous principles, and be ever steady in your conduct⁴. Practise humility, and reject every thing in dress, carriage, or conversation which has any appearance of pride⁵. Allow nothing to interrupt your public or private avocations, except the performance of some humane action⁶.

"Learn to condemn all praise betimes,
For flattery is the nurse of crimes⁷."

Consider yourself a citizen of the world; deem nothing which^a regards humanity unworthy of your notice⁸. Presume^b not in prosperity, and despair^b not in adversity⁹. Be kind and courteous to all, and be not eager^m to offend without just reason¹⁰. Beware^b of customs; they creep^b upon us insidiously by slow degrees¹¹.

"Oh man, degenerate man, offend no more!
Go^{*} learn of brutes thy Maker to adore!"¹²

Let your religion^{*} connect preparatory heaven with an honourable discharge of duties of active life¹³. Let your words with your thoughts, and † be followed by actions¹⁴.

^{*} *Go and learn* are both in the imperative. † See Note,

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Different sort of Verbs in the Imperative,—continued.*

No. d.

Let all your thoughts, words, and actions, be tinctured with humility, modesty, and candour¹⁵. Let him who wishes for an effectual cure to all the wounds the world can inflict,* retire from intercourse with men to intercourse with his Creator¹⁶.

Let no reproach make you* lay aside holiness; the frowns of the world are nothing to the smiles of heaven¹⁷. Let reason go before enterprise, and counsel before every action¹⁸. Hear Ann read her lesson¹⁹. Bid her get it better²⁰. You need not hear her again²¹. I perceive her weep²². I feel it pain me²³. I dare not go²⁴. You behold him run²⁵. We observed him walk off hastily²⁶.

And that tongue of his, that bade the Romans
Mark* him, and write his speeches in their books,
Alas! it cried—give me some drink, Titinius.²⁷

Deal with another as you'd have
Another* deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do²⁸.

Abstain from pleasure and bear evil²⁹. Expect the same filial duty from your children which you paid to your parents³⁰.

* The next verb after *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe*, and *have*, is in the *Infinitive*, having to understood; as, "The tempest-loving raven scarce dares (to) wing the dubious dusk." *To* is often used after the compound tenses of these verbs; as, *Who will dare to advance, if I say—stop? Them did he make to pay tribute.*

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The Nominative, though generally placed *before* often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence *Here, there, &c.*, or when *if* or *though* is under a question is asked.

No. *e*.

Among the many enemies of friend be reckoned suspicion and disgust¹. the great blessings and wonders of tion, may be classed the regularities and seasons². Then were they in gr Here stands the oak⁴. And there window a certain young man, name chus⁵. Then shall thy light break the morning⁶. Then shalt thou see Where is thy brother⁸? Is he at hom

There are delivered in holy Scripture weighty arguments for this doctrine¹⁰ he at leisure, I would wait upon him he been more prudent, he would ha more fortunate¹². Were they wise, the read the Scriptures daily¹³. I would give to the poor, were I able¹⁴. Could we the chambers of sickness and distress, w often find them peopled with the victim temperance, sensuality, indolence, and Were he to assert it, I would not be because he told a lie before¹⁶. Gam vice^p pregnant with every evil; and often sacrificed wealth, happiness, an thing virtuous and valuable¹⁷. Is not *the road to wealth, and virtue to happ*

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The Nominative is often at a great distance from the verb.

No. f.

That manⁱ who is neither elated by success, nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mindⁱ. That fortitudeⁱ which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no difficulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptations,—can at best be considered but as gold not yet^o brought to the test, of which, therefore, the true value cannot be assigned².

The manⁱ who retires to meditate mischief, and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts are employed only on means of distress, and contrivances of ruin; whose mind never pauses^b from the remembrance of his own sufferings, but to indulge some hope of enjoying the calamities of another;—may justly be numbered among the most miserable of human beings; among those who are^m guilty without reward; who have neither the gladness of prosperity, nor the calm of innocence³. He, whose constant employment is detraction and censure; who looks only to find faults, and speaks only to publish them; will be dreaded, hated, and avoided⁴.

Heⁱ, who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds²* compose one universe,
Observe how system into system runs,
What^y* other planets circle other suns,
What varied being peoples every star,
Mayⁱ tell why heaven has made us as we are⁵.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

itive, or part of a sentence, being equal to a *noun*,
the Nominative to a verb.

No. *g.*

be ashamed of the practice of precep
the heart approves and embraces, from
of the censure of the world,* marks
and imperfect character¹. To endure
une with resignation, and bear it wit
le, is the striking characteristic of a great
To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow
es, is, in a degree, to partake of their
fortune ; but to repine at their prosperity
of the most despicable traits of a narrow

be ever active in laudable pursuits, is
distinguishing characteristic of a man of

To satisfy all his demands, is the way
e your child² truly miserable⁵. To prac
tice is the sure way to lose it⁶. To be

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb. — When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and governed either by the verb that comes *after* it, or by a preposition.*

No. *h.*

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated by the relief which it can bring us in the time of our greatest need¹. The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil^o woven by the hand of mercy². The chief misfortunes that befall us in life, can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed³. Beware^d of those rash and dangerous connections which may afterwards load you with dishonour⁴. True charity is not a meteor which* occasionally glances, but a luminary, which, in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence⁵.

We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have picked⁶. Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that^p great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little⁷. Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker, to others, and to ourselves⁸. True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct: it is like the sap† of a living tree, which pervades the most distant boughs⁹.

* An *adverb*, or a *clause* between two commas, frequently comes between the relative and the verb.

† *Sap*, the *obj.* governed by *to* understood after *like*, and *antec.* to *which*.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The antecedent and relative are *both* in the *nominative*. The relative is the nominative to the verb *next* it, and the antecedent is the nominative to the *second* verb.

No. i.

Who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of it to escape without profit¹. He that does so for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the end. He that is the abettor of a bad action is equally guilty with him that commits it. He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies⁴. The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence, enables us to support the most severe misfortune. That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable treasure. And those only, who have found it, can give it to others. It is the most genuine a

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

What, is equal to—*that which*,—or *the thing which*,—and represents *two* cases; sometimes *two nominatives*; sometimes *two objectives*;—sometimes a *nominative* and an *objective*;—and sometimes an *objective* and a *nominative*.—Sometimes it is an *adjective*.

No. j.

Regard the quality, rather than the quantity of what you read¹. If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the to-morrow with a burden which belongs not to it². Choose what is most fit: custom will make it the most agreeable³. Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess, and to turn their eyes on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties⁴.

What cannot be mended or prevented must be endured⁵. Be attentive to what you are about, and take pains to do it well⁶. What you do not hear to-day, you will not tell to-morrow⁷. Mark Antony, when under adverse circumstances, made this interesting remark, "I have lost all, except what I gave away⁸." Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he utters⁹.

By what* means shall I obtain wisdom?
See what a grace was seated on his brow¹⁰!

* *What* here, and generally in questions, is an *adjective*.—Sometimes it is an *interjection*, as *What!*

What is sometimes used as an *adverb* for *partly*; thus, *What with thinking, what with writing, and what with reading, I am weary*.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The Compound relatives,—*whoever, whosoever, whatever, and whatsoever*, are equal to—*he who—that which*,—and represent two cases like *what*, as on the preceding page.—See page 18, last two notes.

No. k.

Whatever gives pain to others, deserves not the name of pleasure¹. Whoever lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper². Whatsoever is set before you, eat³. Aspire after perfection in whatever state of life you choose⁴. Whoever is not content in poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the fault is not in the thing, but in the mind⁵. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well⁶.

* By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind⁷. Whatever delight, or whatever solace is granted by the celestials to soften our fatigues—in thy presence, O health, thou parent of happiness! all those joys spread out and flourish⁸. * Whatever your situation in may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous positions and habits⁹. * Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook and revenge it in no circumstances whatever.

* *Whatever* is an adjective here, for it qualifies arts, &c.; and a noun is after it, it agrees with thing understood. Thus, *What* is the motive, &c., That is, Whatever thing may be.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Do, did, and have, are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and have auxiliaries like the verb *to love*.

No. 1.

He who does not perform what he has promised, is a traitor to his friend¹. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue². Examples do not authorize a fault³. If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise⁴. The butler did not remember Joseph⁵. You did not get enough of time to prepare your lessons⁶. Did you see my book⁷? Do you go to-morrow⁸? I do not think it proper to play too long⁹. Did he deceive you¹¹? He did deceive me. I do not hate my enemies¹². Wisdom does not make a man proud¹³.

Principal.—He who does the most good,* has the most pleasure¹⁴. Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever^k you can to alleviate them¹⁵. If ye do these things, ye shall never fall¹⁶. If thou canst do any thing, have^d compassion on us, and help^d us¹⁷. He did his work well¹⁸. Did he do his work well¹⁹? Did you do what I requested you to do²⁰? Deceit betrays a littleness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to avow his failings²¹.

* *Have, hast, has, hath, and had*, are auxiliaries only when they have the past participle of another verb after them.

n were cultivated* by habit, mankind
all times be able to derive pleasure
in breasts, as rational as it is exalted
; is preferable to riches ; but virtue
able to both³. He who rests on a
thin, is incapable of betraying his
serving his friend⁴. Saul was afraid
and the men were afraid⁶. One w
ought she should have been content
Few things are impracticable in the
study without intermission is in
axation is necessary ; but it should
e⁹. The Athenians were conceit
unt of their own wit, science, and po
e are indebted to our ancestors for
d religious liberty¹¹. Many things

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. Active and Neuter Verbs conjugated with their present participle, joined to the verb *to be*.*

2. A noun is always understood, when not expressed, after Adjectives and Adjective Pronouns; such as, *few, many, this, that, all, each, every, either*.

No. n.

1. While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read¹. He was delivering his speech when I left the house². They have been writing on botany³. He might have been rising to eminence⁴. I have been writing a letter, and I am just going to send it away⁵. She was walking by herself when I met her⁶. We are perishing with hunger; I am willing therefore to surrender⁷. We should always be learning⁸. A good man is always studying to be better⁹. We were hearing a sermon yesterday¹⁰.

2. Those only are truly great who are really good¹¹. Few set a proper value on their time¹². Those who¹ despise the admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which² their own obstinacy brings upon them¹³. Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to truth is of the greatest importance¹⁴. Love no interests but those of truth and virtue¹⁵. Such as are diligent will be rewarded¹⁶. I saw a thousand¹⁷. Of all prodigality that of time is the worst¹⁸. Some are naturally timid; and some bold and active; for all are not alike¹⁹.

* Many words both in *ing* and *ed* are

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The *Past Participle* has almost uniformly a relative or personal pronoun, with some part of the verb *to be* understood before it.*

No. o.

Make the study of the sacred Scriptures your daily practice and concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the real oracles of Heaven, and the dictates of that Spirit that cannot lie¹. Knowledge, softened with complacency and good-breeding, will make a man beloved and admired². Gratitude and thanks are the least returns which children can make to their parents for the numberless obligations conferred on them³. Precepts have little influence when not enforced by example⁴. He is of all human beings the happiest, who has a conscience †untainted by guilt, and a mind so well †regulated as to be able to accommodate itself to whatever the wisdom of Heaven shall think fit to ordain⁵. Mere external beauty is of little estimation; and deformity, when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities, does not⁶ preclude our respect and approbation⁶. True honour, as defined by Cicero, is the concurrent approbation of good men⁷. Modesty seldom resides in a breast not enriched with nobler virtues.

* It is often difficult to supply the *right* part of the verb *to be*. An *adverb* is often understood. The *scope* of the passage must determine what part of *to be*, and what *adverb*, when an *adverb* is necessary, should be supplied; for no general rule for this can be given.

† *Untainted* and *regulated* are adjectives here.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

On the Past Participle—continued from last page.

No. 0.

An elevated genius, employed in little things, appears like the sun in his evening declination; he remits his splendour, but retains his magnitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles less¹. Economy, prudently and temperately conducted, is the safeguard of many virtues; and is, in a particular manner, favourable to exertions of benevolence².

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smiled deceitful³ on her birth:
For, in her helpless years, depriv'd of all,
Of every stay, save* innocence and Heaven,
She, with her widow'd mother, feeble, old,
And poor, lived in a cottage far-retired
Among the windings of a woody vale;
By solitude and deep-surrounding shades,
But more by bashful modesty conceal'd³.

We find man^p placed† in a world, where he has by no means the disposal of the events that happen⁴. Attention was given that they should still have sufficient means† left to enable them to perform their military service⁵. Children often labour more to have the words in their books† imprinted on their memories, than to have the meaning† fixed in their minds⁶.

* *Save* may be considered a *preposition* here.

† In many cases, the infinitive *to be*, is understood before the Past Participle. Though the verb that follows *have*, *dare*, &c. is in the infinitive, *to* is inadmissible, and where *to* is inadmissible, the *be* that follows it is inadmissible too.—Man *to be* placed—means *to be* left, &c. *See Syn. E. &.*

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Supply all the words that are understood. The infinitive *to be* or *to have*, is often understood.—Not supplying what is understood after *than* and *as*, is frequently the cause of error.

No. *p.*

Disdain^d even the appearance of falsehood, nor allow even the image of deceit a place in your mind¹. Those^e who want firmness and fortitude of mind seem born to enlist under a leader, and are the sinners or the saints of accident². They lost their mother when very young³. Of all my pleasures and comforts, none have been so durable, satisfactory, and unalloyed, as those derived from religion⁴.

For once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubl'd Tiber chafing with his shores,
Cesar says to me, "Dar'st thou, Cassius, now
Leap^{2a} in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point^b?"

For contemplation he, and valour form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace⁶.

Is not her younger sister fairer than she⁷?
Only on the throne shall I be greater than thou⁸.
We were earlier at church than they⁹. I
have more to do than he¹⁰. He is as diligent
as his brother¹¹. I love you as well as him¹².
Virtue is of intrinsic value and good desert,
and of indispensable obligation; not the crea-
ture of will, but necessary and immutable;
not local or temporary, but of equal extent and
antiquity with the divine mind; not a mode of
sensation, but everlasting truth; not depend-
ent on power, but the guide of all power¹³.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. The objective after an active verb, especially when a relative, is often understood.
2. Sometimes the antecedent is improperly omitted, and must be supplied.

No. 9.

1. He that moderates his desires enjoys the best happiness this world can afford¹. Few reflections are more distressing than those we make on our own ingratitude². The more true merit a man has, the more does he applaud it in others³. It is not easy to love those we do not esteem⁴. Our good or bad fortune depends on the choice we make of our friends⁵. An over cautious attention to avoid evils often brings them upon us; and we frequently run headlong into misfortunes by the very means we pursue to avoid them⁶. He eats regularly, drinks moderately, and reads often⁷. She sees and hears distinctly, but she cannot write⁸. Let him labour with his hands, that he may have to give to him that needeth⁹.

2. For reformation of error, there were that thought it a part of Christian duty to instruct them¹⁰. There have been that have delivered themselves from their misfortunes by their good conduct or virtue¹¹.

Who live to nature rarely can be poor;
Who live to fancy rarely can be rich¹².
Who steals my purse steals trash¹³.

For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not¹⁴.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. The objective generally comes *after* the verb that governs it; but when a relative, and in some other cases, it comes *before*.

2. When *two* objectives follow a verb, the one is governed by the *verb*, and the other by a *preposition* understood.

No. 1.

1. Me ye have bereaved of my children. Them that honour me I will honour². For whom ye ignorantly worship declare I unto you³. Them that were entering in ye hindered⁴. Me he restored to mine* office, and him he hanged⁵. They who have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons whom we ought particularly to love and respect⁶. The cultivation of taste is recommended by the happy effects which it naturally tends to produce on human life⁷. These curiosities have imported from China⁸.

2. And he gave him tithes of all. What gave thee this authority¹⁰? Ye gave me meat. He gave them bread from heaven¹². Give me understanding¹³. Give me* thine heart. † Friend, lend me three loaves¹⁵. Sell me my birth-right¹⁶. Sell me meat for money¹⁷. I will send you corn¹⁸. Tell me thy name. He taught me grammar²⁰. If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone²¹. Bring him a candle²². Get him a pen²³. Write him a letter²⁴. Tell me nothing but the truth²⁵.

* Mine, a possessive pronoun used here for my, as thine is for thine.
† Friend is in the nominative, for he is named. Supply the words, O thou who art my friend, lend me, &c.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*, and sometimes join an *adjective* to their new-made noun.
2. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *adverb*.
3. Though the adjective generally comes *before* the noun, it is sometimes placed *after* it.

No. 8.

1. And where He *vital* breathes there must be joy¹
 — Who shall attempt with wand'ring feet
 The dark unbottomed infinite abyss,
 And through the *palpable* OBSCURE find out
 His uncoûth way, or spread his airy flight,
 Upborne with indefatigable wings,
 Over the *vast* ABRUPT, e'er he arrive*
 The happy isle²?—*Paradise Lost*, b. ii. 404.
2. Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought;
 And thus the god-like angel answer'd *mild*³.
 The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
 And fortune smiled *deceitful* on her birth⁴.
 When even at last the solemn hour shall come,
 To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
 I *cheerful* will obey; there, with new powers,
 Will rising wonders sing⁵.
 The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
 The illumin'd mountain⁶.—*Gradual* sinks the
 Into a perfect calm⁷. (breeze
 Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled
Precipitate the loath'd abode of man⁸.
3. But I lose myself in him, in light *ineffable*⁹.
 ————— Pure serenity apace
 Induces thought and contemplation *still*¹⁰.

* The poets too often very improperly omit the *preposition*. It should be, "E'er he arrived *at* the happy isle." And again, "Here he had need all circumspection," for, need *of* all circumspection.

After this, the Preface, with many other parts of the Grammar, may be used as additional exercises on Parsing.

A short Explanation of some of the Terms used in the Grammar.

<i>Nominative</i> , naming.	<i>Imperative</i> , commanding.
<i>Possessive</i> , possessing, belonging to.	<i>Infinitive</i> , without limits.
<i>Objective</i> , the object upon which an active verb or preposition terminates.	<i>Tense</i> , the time of acting or suffering.
	<i>Present</i> , the time that now is.
	<i>Past</i> , the time past.
<i>Comparison</i> , a comparing of qualities.	<i>Perfect</i> , quite completed, finished
<i>Positive</i> , the quality without excess.	and passed.
<i>Comparative</i> , a higher or lower degree of the quality.	<i>Pluperfect</i> , more than perfect, quite finished some time ago.
<i>Superlative</i> , the highest or lowest degree of the quality.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Prefixing</i> , placing before.	<i>Participle</i> , partaking of other parts.
<i>Personal</i> , belonging to persons.	<i>Regular</i> , according to rule.
<i>Relative</i> , relating to another.	<i>Irregular</i> , not according to rule.
<i>Antecedent</i> , the word going before.	<i>Defective</i> , wanting some of its parts.
<i>Demonstrative</i> , pointing out.	<i>Copulative</i> , joining.
<i>Distributive</i> , dividing into portions.	<i>Disjunctive</i> , disjoining
<i>Indefinite</i> , undefined, not limited.	<i>Annexed</i> , joined to.
<i>Interrogative</i> , asking.	<i>Governs</i> , acts upon.
<i>Transitive</i> (action), passing to an object.	<i>Preceding</i> , going before.
<i>Intransitive</i> (action), confined to the actor; passing within.	<i>Intervene</i> , to come between.
<i>Auxiliary</i> , helping.	<i>Unity</i> , one,—several acting as one.
<i>Conjugate</i> , to give all the principal parts of a verb.	<i>Contingency</i> , what may or not happen, uncertainty.
<i>Mood</i> , or <i>Mode</i> , form or manner of a verb.	<i>Plurality</i> , more than one.
<i>Indicative</i> , declaring, indicating.	<i>Futurity</i> , time to come.
<i>Potential</i> , having power, or will.	<i>Omit</i> , to leave out, not to do.
<i>Subjunctive</i> , joined to another, under a condition.	<i>Ellipsis</i> , a leaving out of something.
	<i>Miscellaneous</i> , mixed, of various kinds.
	<i>Cardinal</i> ,* principal, or fundamental.
	<i>Ordinal</i> ,† numbered in their order.

* The *Cardinal numbers* are One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, &c. From the first three are formed the adverbs *once*, *twice*, *thrice*.

† The *Ordinal numbers* are, First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, &c.

From these are formed adverbs of order; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, sixthly, seventhly, eighthly, ninthly, tenthly, eleventhly, twelfthly, thirteenthly, fourteenthly, fifteenthly, sixteenthly, seventeenthly, eighteenthly, nineteenthly, twentiethly, twenty-firstly, twenty-secondly, &c.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.*

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense ; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound.

A *simple* sentence contains but one subject and one finite† verb ; as, *Life is short.*

A *compound* sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions ; as, *Time is short, BUT eternity is long.*

A *phrase* is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming any thing ; as, *In truth : To be plain with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the *subject*, (or nominative,) the *attribute*, (or verb,) and the *object*.

The *subject* is the thing chiefly spoken of ; the *attribute* is the thing affirmed or denied ; and the *object* is the thing affected by such action.

* Syntax principally consists of two parts, *concord* and *government*.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in number, gender, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in determining its mood, tense, or case.

† *Finite* verbs are those to which number and person appertain. The *infinitive* mood has no respect to number or person.

RULE I. *A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as, Thou readest; He reads; We read.*

EXERCISES.

I loves reading. A soft* answer 'turn away wrath. We is but of yesterday and knowest nothing. Thou shall not follow a multitude to do evil. The days of man is but as grass. All things is naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we has to do. All things was created by him. In him we live and moves. Frequent commission of crimes harden his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners are observable. The pyramids of Egypt has stood more than three thousand years. The number of our days are with thee. A judicious arrangement of studies facilitate improvement. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience now and then interrupts his pleasure, and whispers to him that he once had better thoughts. There is more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons. Not one of those whom thou sees clothed in purple are happy. There's two or three of us who have seen the work.

†Him and her were of the same age.

* Rule. *An adjective agrees with a noun in gender, number, and case; as, A good man.*

As the adjective, in English, is not varied on account of gender, number, and case, this rule is of little importance; but teachers may use it if they choose.

† Rule. *The subject of a verb should be in the nominative; thus, Him and her were married; should be, He and she were married.*

RULE II. *An active verb governs the objective case; as,—We love him; He loves us.**

EXERCISES.

He loves we. He and they we know, but who art thou? She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Ye only have I known. Let thou and I the battle try. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not I who am innocent.

Esteeming theirselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing I he turned pale. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man who† he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons who we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

‡ Repenting him of his design. It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judea.

|| I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratiates with some by traducing others.

* The participle being a part of the verb, governs the same case.

† Note, *When the objective is a relative, it comes before the verb that governs it.* (Mr. Murray's 6th rule is unnecessary.)

‡ Rule I. *Neuter verbs do not admit of an objective after them; Thus, Repenting him of his design, should be, Repenting of his design.*

|| Rule II. *Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them; Thus, I must premise with three circumstances, should be, I must premise three circumstances.*

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

ULE III. *Prepositions govern the object* ; as,—To *whom* much is given, of *whom* shall be required.

EXERCISES.

To who will you give that pen? Will you, with I? Without I ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from they to who it is done. With who do you live? Great friendship subsists between he and I. He can do nothing on himself. They willingly, and of themselves endeavoured to make up the difference. I laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

* Who do you speak to? Who did they ride with? Who dost thou serve under? Flattery can hurt none, but those who it is agreeable to. It is not I thou art engaged with. It was he that they were so angry with. Who dost thou receive that intelligence from? The son who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. Do that boy know who he speaks to? I hope not I thou art displeased with.

† He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon that subject.

* Rule I. *The preposition should be placed immediately before the relative which it governs; as, To whom do you speak?*

The preposition is often separated from the relative; but, is perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, yet, in solemn style, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.

† Rule II. *It is inelegant to connect two prepositions, an active verb, with the same noun; for example, They were rode into, and forcibly driven from the house; should be, They entered the entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it.—I earned him; should be, I wrote to him, and warned him.*

RULE IV. *Two or more singular nouns, coupled with AND, require a verb and pronoun in the plural; as,—James and John are good boys; for they are busy.**

Two or more singular nouns separated by OR, or NOR, require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—James or John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato was the most eminent philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor meets together. Life and death is in the power of the tongue. The time and place for the conference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices. John and I reads better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures, begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life, than petticoated philosophers. It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

* *And* is the only conjunction that combines the agency of two or more into one: for, as well as never does that; but merely states a sort of comparison; thus, "Cæsar, as well as Cicero, was eloquent."—With is sometimes used for *and*.—See *Miscellaneous Observations*.

† *Or* and *nor* are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

RULE V. *Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs* ; as,—*Do good and seek peace.*

Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns ; as,—*He and I are happy.*

EXERCISES.

He reads and wrote well. He or me must go. Neither he nor her can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attend to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated* thee to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bringest* me into judgement with thee? You and us enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them is gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray.

† Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. She was proud, though now humble. He is not rich, but‡ is respectable. Our season of improvement is short; and, whether used or not, will soon pass away.

* The same *form* of the verb must be continued.

† Conjunctions frequently couple different moods and tenses of verbs; but in these instances the nominative is generally repeated; as, *He may return*, but he *will not continue*.

‡ The nominative is generally repeated, even to the *same mood and tense*, when a Contrast is stated with *not*, or *though*, &c., as in this sentence

RULE VI. *One verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as,—Forget not to do good.**

To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs, bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, and have.†

EXERCISES.

Strive learn. They obliged him do it. Newton did not wish obtrude his discoveries on the public. His penetration and diligence seemed vie with each other. Milton cannot be said have contrived the structure of an epic poem. Endeavouring persuade. Christians ought forgive injuries.

They need not to call upon her. I dare not to proceed so hastily. I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly. He bade me to go home. It is the difference of their conduct which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other. We heard the thunder to roll. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and to cordially forgive its oppressors. Let me to do that. I bid my servant to do this, and he doeth it. I need not to solicit him to do a kind office.

* The infinitive mood is frequently governed by nouns and adjectives; as, They have a desire to learn; Worthy to be loved.

Let governs the objective case; as, Let him beware.

† To is generally used after the passive of these verbs, except let; as, He was made to believe it; He was let go; and sometimes after the active in the past tense, especially of have, a principal verb; as, I had to walk all the way.—See p. 63. b.

The infinitive is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as, To proceed; To confess the truth, I was in fault.

ings.

When two nouns come together signifying one case; as,—*Cicero the orator*; *The city Edinburgh*.

EXERCISES.

Pompeys pillar. Virtues reward.
manner's frequently influence his fort
his heart was perfect with the Lord
thers tenderness and a fathers care, a
gifts for mans advantage. Hélen h
was the cause of Troy its destructi
doms precepts are the good mans de!

* Peter's John's, and Andrew's
was that of fishermen. He asked h
well as his mother's advice.

Jesus feet. Moses rod. Hero
Righteousness's sake. For conscie

And they were all baptized of him in the ri

* Rule.—When several nouns come together in the apostrophe with *S* is annexed to the last, and understood of the others.
as, — *Newton's books*.

— the sign of the possessive

RULE VIII. *When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as,—The class was large.*

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as,—My people do not consider, they have not known me.

EXERCISES.

The meeting were well attended. The people has no opinion of its own. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy itself bread. The people was very numerous. The council was not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the object of the shepherd's care. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament are dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted. The committee was divided in its sentiments. The army are marching to Cadiz. Some people is busy, and yet does very little. Never were any nation so infatuated. But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed.

tions can scarcely be given, I shall merely subjoin a few correct examples for the pupil's imitation; thus, I left the parcel at *Smith's* the bookseller; the Lord Mayor of *London's* authority; for David thy *father's* sake; he took refuge at the *governor's*, the king's representative; Whose glory *did* he emulate? He emulated *Cesar's*, the greatest general of antiquity.—See last Note under Rule XII., also Rule XXX.

is that did it. It was them who gave
his trouble. I would not act the same
gain, if I were him. He so much re-
his brother, that at first sight I took it to
search the Scriptures; for in them ye shall
have eternal life; and they are them who
ify of me.

I saw one whom I took to be she. I
be whom he may, I am not afraid of him
do you think him to be? Whom do you
hat I am? She is the person who I
took it to have been. Whom think you
m? Was it me that said so? I am cer-
was not him. I believe it to have been
t might have been him. It is impos-
e them. It was either him or his brother
at the first sight.

X. *Conjunctions that imply continuity and futurity require the Subjunctive Mood; as—If he be alone, give him the letter. If a contingency and futurity are not implied, the indicative ought to be used; as—If he speak, he may safely be trusted*.*

EXERCISES.

man smites his servant, and he die, he rely be put to death. If he acquires they will corrupt his mind. Though high, he hath respect to the lowly. If he be virtuously, thou art happy. If thou art, save thyself and us. If he does prove will certainly perform. Oh! that his was tender. As the governess were pre- children behaved properly. Though he shall not be utterly cast down. Despise not any condition, lest it happens by own. Let him that is sanguine, take lest he miscarries. Take care that thou break not any of the established rules. If he is but discreet, he will succeed. If I am but in health, I am content. If he does not intimate his desire, it will produce success.

Exercises may all be corrected by the rule at the top.

Lest and that annexed to a command require the Subjunctive Mood; as—Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty. Take heed that thou do not to Jacob either good or bad.

If, with but following it, when futurity is denoted, requires the Subjunctive Mood; as,—If he do but touch the hills they shall smoke. If future time is not expressed, the indicative ought to be used. In the Subjunctive the auxiliaries shall, should, &c. are generally unnecessary; as—Though he fall, i. e. though he should fall; Until repentance shall compose his mind, i. e. until repentance shall compose, &c.

RULE XI. *Some Conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions ; thus,*

<i>Neither</i>	requires	<i>Nor</i>	after it ; as, <i>Neither</i> he <i>nor</i> his brother was i
<i>Though</i>	<i>Yet</i> ; as	<i>Though</i>	he was rich, <i>yet</i> for our sakes, &c.
<i>Whether</i>	<i>Or</i>		<i>Whether</i> he will do it or not.
<i>Either</i>	<i>Or*</i>		<i>Either</i> she or her sister must go
<i>As</i>	<i>As</i>		Mine is <i>as</i> good <i>as</i> yours.
<i>As</i>	<i>So</i>		<i>As</i> the stars <i>so</i> shall thy seed be. <i>As</i> the one die
			<i>so</i> dieth the other.
<i>So</i>	<i>As</i>		He is not <i>so</i> wise <i>as</i> his brother. To see thy gl
			<i>so</i> as I have seen it, &c.
<i>So</i>	<i>That</i>		I am <i>so</i> weak <i>that</i> I cannot walk.

EXERCISES.

It is neither cold or hot. It is so clear I need not explain it. The relations are uncertain, as that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally deserving as the other. I must be so candid to own that I have been mistaken. He would not do it himself, nor let me do it. He was as angry as he could not speak. So as the days, so shall thy strength be. Though he slay me, so will I trust in him. He must go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change. He is not as eminent, and as much esteemed as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one diet so as the other. As far as I am able to judge the book is well written. His raiment was as white as snow.

* The poets frequently use *Or*—*or*, for *Either*—*or* ; and *Nor*—*nor*, for *Neither*—*nor*. —In prose *nor* is often preceded by *not*.—The *yet* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed.
Or does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other ; as, 20s. or £1 Sterling is enough.

RULE XII. *When the present participle is used as a noun, it requires an article before it, and of after it; as,—The sum of the moral law consists in the obeying of God, and the loving of our neighbour as ourselves.**

EXERCISES.

Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining of wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

† Our approving their bad conduct, may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.—‡ What is the reason of this person dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done.

* These phrases would be right, were the *article* and *of* both omitted; *as*, The sum of the moral law consists in *obeying* God, and *loving* our neighbour, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the *sense* is necessary; *as*, He confessed the whole in the *hearing* of three witnesses, and the court spent an hour in *hearing* their deposition.

† *The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of of after it, and sometimes not; as*, Their observing of the rules prevented errors. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

When a preposition follows the participle, of is inadmissible; as, His depending on promises proved his ruin. His neglecting to study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

‡ *Rule. A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case; as*, Much will depend on the *pupil's* composing frequently.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my horse running to-day? means, Do you think I should let him run? but, What do you think of my horse's running? means, he has run, do you think he ran well?

The coat had no seam, but was w
out. The French language is sp
kingdom in Europe. His resolu
strong to be shook by slight opp
horse was stole. They have ch
of honour and virtue. The Rhi
over. She was showed into t
room. My people have slid bac
has broke the bottle. Some fell
side, and was trode down. The
has lately rose very much. The v
well execute. His vices have v
mind, and broke his health. He
went with us, had he been invit
but application is wanting to
excellent scholar.

* He soon begun to be wea
nothing to do. He was greatly h

RULE XIV. *Pronouns agree in gender, number, and person, with the nouns for which they stand; as,—John is here; he came an hour ago. Every tree is known by its fruit.*

EXERCISES.

Answer not a fool according to her folly. A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than it both. Can a woman forget his sucking child, that he should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust. Can any person, on their entrance into life, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived? The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

* This boys are diligent. I have not seen him this ten days. You have been absent this two hours. Those sort of people fear nothing. We have lived here this many years. The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth. There is six foot water in the hold. I have no interests but that of truth and virtue. Those sort of favours did real injury.

* Rule. *Nouns and numeral adjectives must agree in number according to the sense; thus, this boys, should be these boys, because boys is plural. and six foot, should be six feet, because six is plural.*

Whole should never be joined to plurals: thus, Almost the whole inhabitants were present; should be, almost all the inhabitants.

the vice whom I hate. — — —
last night. Blessed is the man who
in wisdom's ways. Thou who has
ness of the fact, can give an acc
The child which* was lost is found.

† The tiger is a beast of prey, wh
without pity. Who of those men c
assistance?

‡ It is the best which can be got
was the wisest man whom ever the
It is the same picture which you
And all which beauty, all which
gave, &c. The lady and lap-dog w
at the window. Some village Ham
with dauntless breast, &c.

* It does not appear to me that it is harsh or impr
they have l

RULE XVI. *When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as, — Thou art the boy that was dux yesterday.**

EXERCISES.

I am the man who commanded you. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintains it. Thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little. I am a man who speak but seldom. Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who driedst up the Red Sea before thy people.†

‡ The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry, who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.

* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent: as, I am verily a man who am a Jew. Acta xxii. 8.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relative should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject be next the relative or not. This is true, but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to prevent the impropriety of changing from one person of the verb to another, as in the 8d example.

† When we address the Divine Being, it is, in my opinion, more direct and solemn to make the relative agree with the *second person*. In the Scriptures this is generally done. See Neh. ix. 7, &c. This sentence may therefore stand as it is.—In the third person singular of verbs, the solemn *est* seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar *es*; thus, I am the Lord thy God who *teacheth* thee to profit; who *leadeth* thee by the way that thou shouldst go; is more dignified than, I am the Lord thy God who *teaches* thee to profit; who *leads* thee.

‡ Rule. *The relative ought to be placed next its antecedent, to prevent ambiguity; thus, The boy beat his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; should be, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, beat his companion.*

RULE XVII. *When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by OR or NOR, the verb agrees with the person next it; as,—Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.**

EXERCISES.

Either I or thou am greatly mistaken. He or I is sure of this week's prize. Either Thomas or thou has spilt the ink on my paper. John or I has done it. He or thou is the person who must go to London on this business.

Promiscuous Exercises.

Your gold and silver is cankered. Fear and a snare is come upon us. The master taught him and I to read. Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-score years old, having been the wife of one husband well reported of for good works; if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work. The candidate being chosen was owing to the influence of party. The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to be. Him and her were of the same age. If the night have gathered aught of evil disperse it. My people doth not consider.

* The verb, though expressed only to the last person, is understood its proper person to each of the rest, and the sentence when the ellipsis is supplied stands thus: "Either thou art in fault, or I am in fault."

RULE XVIII. *A singular and a plural nominative separated by OR or NOR, require a verb in the plural; as,—Neither the captain nor the sailors were saved.**

The plural nominative should be placed *next* the verb.

EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches was injurious to him. He or they was offended at it. Whether one or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers deserves to be praised.

† A great cause of the low state of industry was the restraints put upon it. His meat were locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment were controversy.

‡ Thou and he shared it between them. James and I are attentive to their studies. You and he are diligent in reading their books, therefore they are good boys.

the next sentence, Either I *am* the author of it, or thou *art* the author of it, or he *is* the author of it.

Supplying the ellipsis thus, would render the sentences correct: but so strong is our natural love of brevity, that such a tedious and formal attention to correctness, would justly be reckoned stiff and pedantic. It is better to avoid both forms of expression, when it can be done conveniently.

* The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A pardonable love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both, and in a thousand other instances.

† Rule I. When the verb to be stands between a singular and a plural nominative, it agrees with the one next it, or with the one which is more naturally the subject of it; as, "The wages of sin is death."

‡ Rule II. When a pronoun refers to two words of different persons, coupled with and, it becomes plural, and agrees with the first person, when I or We is mentioned; and with the second, when I or We is not mentioned; as, "John and I will lend you our books." "James and you have got your lessons."

RULE XIX. *It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb ; as,—Man that is born of a woman, he is of few days, and full of trouble ;—* omit he.*

EXERCISES.

The king he is just. The men they were there. Many words they darken speech. My banks they are furnished with bees. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures, they alone are durable.

‡ Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. ‡ Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such, from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

§ For he bringeth down them that dwell on high ; the lofty city he layeth it low.

The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

* In some cases, where the noun is highly emphatical, the repetition of it in the pronoun is not only allowable, but even elegant : as, the Lord *he* is the God. Acts ix. 43. 1 Kings xviii. 39. See also Deut. xxxi. 6.

† It ought to be, *If this rule had been observed, a neighbouring, &c.*

‡ It ought to be, *Though man has great variety, &c.*

§ Rule. *It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an objective after the same verb ; thus, in Deut. iv. 3—Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Baal-peor, for all the men that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you ; them is superfluous, as a transposition of the last clause will show : thus, for the Lord hath destroyed all the men from among you that followed, &c.*

RULE XX. *The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb; as,—For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.* His being idle was the cause of his ruin.*

EXERCISES.

To be carnally minded are death, but to be spiritually minded are life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, are very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, is the best preservatives of health.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

* The *infinitive* is equal to a *noun*; thus, *To play* is pleasant, and boys love *to play*; are equal to, *Play* is pleasant, and boys love *play*.

The *infinitive* is sometimes used instead of the present participle; as, *To advise*; *To attempt*; or *advising, attempting*; this substitution can be made only in the beginning of a sentence.

Note. Part of a sentence is often used as the *objective* after a verb; as, "You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises," *What will you find?* *Ans.* That the world does not perform what it promises. Therefore the clause, *that the world does not perform, &c.* must be the *objective* after *find*. Did I not tell (to) thee, that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Here the clause, *that thou wouldst bring me to ruin,* is the *objective* after *tell*.

RULE XXI. *Double comparatives and superlatives are improper*; thus, Mine is a *more better* book, but John's is the *most best*; should be, Mine is a *better* book, but John's is the *best*.

EXERCISES.

The nightingale's voice is the most sweetest in the grove. James is a worser scholar than John. Tray is the most swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautifullest man. He is the* chiefest among ten thousand.

His assertion was most untrue. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. And Joshua, he shall go over before thee, as the Lord hath said. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. And the righteous men they shall judge them, &c. If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself. The people therefore, that was with him, when he raised Lazarus out of his grave, bare record. Public spirit is a more universal principle than a sense of honour.

* *Chief, universal, perfect, true, &c. imply the superlative degree without est or most. In language sublime or passionate, however, the word perfect requires the superlative form to give it effect. A lover enraptured with his mistress would naturally call her the most perfect of her sex.*

Superior and inferior always imply comparison, and require to after them.

RULE XXII. *Two negatives in the same sentence are improper ;* thus,—I cannot by no means allow it ; should be, I can by no means allow it, or, I cannot by any means allow it.*

EXERCISES.

I cannot drink no more. He cannot do nothing. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be no taller. They could not travel no farther. Covet neither riches, nor honours, nor no such perishing things. Nothing never affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let no one disturb me. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present nor at any other time.

Promiscuous Exercises.

As far as I can judge, a spirit of independency and freedom, tempered by sentiments of decency and the love of order, influence, in a most remarkable manner, the minds of the subjects of this happy republic. James and I am cousins. Thy father's merits sets thee forth to view. That it is our duty to be pious admit not of any doubt. If he becomes very rich, he may be less industrious. It was wrote extempore. Romulus, which founded Rome, killed his brother Remus.

* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative ; as, *Nor did they not perceive him ;* that is, *They did perceive him.* In this case they are *proper.* — When one of the negatives, (such as *dis, in, un, im, &c.*) is joined to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression ; as, *His language, though simple, is not inelegant ;* that is, *It is elegant.*

RULE XXIII. *Adverbs are, for the most part, placed before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb ; as,—He is very attentive ; She behaves well, and is much esteemed.**

EXERCISES.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well the sense.

† The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily, to assist the government. Having‡ not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

|| Ask me never so much dowry.

* This is but a *general* rule ; for it is impossible to give an exact and determinate one for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

† The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it ; as, The women *voluntarily contributed* all their rings and jewels, &c. They *carried* their proposition *farther*.

‡ Not, when it qualifies the present participle, comes *before* it.

|| *Never* is often improperly used for *ever* : thus, " If I make my hands *never* so clean," should be, "*Ever* so clean."

§ The note in former editions stating that "*Ly* is cut off from *exceedingly* when the next word ends in *ly*," has been removed, both because it properly belonged to the 24th Rule, and because it was in some degree encouraging a breach of that rule. Two words which end in *ly* succeeding each other are indeed a little offensive to the ear, but, rather than write *bad grammar*, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of *exceedingly* in this case altogether ; and instead of saying, "*He used me exceedingly discreetly*," say, "*He used me very discreetly*," or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

Rule XXIV. *Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives; as,—Remarkable well, for remarkably well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities; instead of thy frequent infirmities; or,*

Adverbs qualify adjectives and verbs—Adjectives qualify nouns.

EXERCISES.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeably to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

* From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Whence† are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there an hour. He drew up a petition, where‡ he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

* Rule I. *From* should not be used before *hence*, *thence*, and *whence*, because it is implied. In many cases, however, the omission of *from*, would render the language intolerably stiff and disagreeable.

† Rule II. After verbs of motion, *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, should be used, and not *here*, *there*, and *where*.

‡ Rule III. *When* and *while* should not be used as nouns, nor *where* as a preposition and a relative.

RULE XXV. *The comparative degree and the pronoun other, require than after them, and such requires as; as,—Greater than I;—No other than he;—Such as do well.**

EXERCISES.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is none other but the gate of Paradise. Such sharp replies that cost him his life. To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power.

† James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. I understood him the best† of all others who spoke on the subject. Eve was the fairest† of all her daughters. He is the likeliest† of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittier of the three, not the wiser.

* *Such*, meaning either a consequence or so great, requires *that*; as, His behaviour was *such*, that I ordered him to leave the room. *Such* is the influence of money, that few can resist it.

† Rule. When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used; but when more than two, the superlative; as, This is the younger of the two; Mary is the wisest of them all.

When the two objects form a group, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require *than* before the last, some respectable writers use the superlative, and say, "James is the wisest of the two." "He is the weakest of the two." The superlative is often more agreeable to the ear; nor is the sense injured. In many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form, renders the language too stiff and formal.

† A comparison in which more than two are concerned, may be expressed by the comparative as well as by the superlative, and in some cases better; but the comparative considers the objects compared, as belonging to different classes; while the superlative compares them

RULE XXVI. *A pronoun after than, or as, either agrees with a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition understood; as,—He is wiser than I (am); She loved him more than (she loved) me.**

EXERCISES.

John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death. She suffers hourly more than me. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than us. She is not so learned as him. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do.

† Who betrayed her companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him; it was her. Whom did you meet? He. Who bought that book? Him. Whom did you see there? He and his sister. Whose pen is this? Mine's.

as included in *one* class. The comparative is used thus: "Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity." Here Greece stands by itself as opposed to the *other* nations of antiquity.—She was none of the *other* nations—She was more polished than they. The same idea is expressed by the superlative when the word *other* is left out; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is assigned the highest place in the class of objects *among which* she is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

* When *who* immediately follows *than*, it is used improperly in the objective case: as, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned;"—*than whom* is not grammatical. It ought to be, *than who*; because *who* is the nom. to *was* understood.—*Than whom* is as bad a phrase as, "he is taller *than him*." It is true that some of our best writers have used *than whom*; but it is also true, that they have used *other* phrases which we have rejected as ungrammatical: then why not reject this too?—The Exercises in the former editions have been excluded.

† *Rule.* The word containing the answer to a question, must be in the same case with the word which asks it: as, Who said that? I (said it.) Whose books are these? John's (books.)

RULE XXVII. *The distributive pronouns, each, every, either, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only; as,—Each of his brothers is in a favourable situation; Every man is accountable for himself; Either of them is good enough.**

EXERCISES.

Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. Are either of these men your friend?

† And Jonathan the son of Shimeah slew a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes.

‡ Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer. The king of Israel and the king of Judah sat either of them on his throne.

* *Each* relates to two or more objects, and signifies both of the two, or every one of any number taken singly.

† *Every* relates to more than two objects, and signifies each one of them all taken individually. It is quite correct to say, *Every six miles, &c.*

Either signifies the one or the other, but not both. *Neither* imports not either.

‡ *Either* is sometimes improperly used instead of *each*: as, *On either side of the river was there the tree of life*; instead of, *on each side of the river*.

RULE XXVIII. *When two persons or things are contrasted, that refers to the first mentioned, and this to the last: as, Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; that ennobles the mind, this debases it.*

EXERCISES.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; this tends to excite pride, that discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, this exalts them to the skies.

* And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel, and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light to these. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown; the latter was remarkable for his meekness, the former was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth; the former I consider as an act, the latter as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part; the former wings its way to its Almighty source, the latter drops into the dark and noisome grave.

* *Former and latter* are often used instead of *this* and *that*. They are alike in both numbers.

This and that are seldom applied to persons; but *former and latter* are applied to persons and things indiscriminately. In most cases, however, the repetition of the noun is preferable to either of them.

EXERCISES.

I have compassion on the multitude
they continue with me now three d
he that was dead sat up, and began
The next new year's day I shall be
three years. The court laid hold
opportunities, which the weakness
ties of princes afford it, to extend its
Ye will not come unto me that ye
life. His sickness was so great, th
feared he would have died before c
It would have given me great sati
relieve him from that distressed situ

† I always intended to have rev
son according to his merit. We ha
more than it was our duty to have d
the little conversation I had with
peared to have been a man of letters

RULE XXX. *It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which usually follows it; thus, She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding; should be, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.*

EXERCISES.

They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates. Beyond this, the arts cannot be traced of civil society. These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's psalms. This is Paul's, the Christian hero, and great apostle of the Gentiles advice.

* Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. Howsoever much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

† Whoso keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof.

* Rule. Whichsoever, whosoever, and the like, are often divided by the interposition of the corresponding word; thus, On whichever side the king cast his eyes; should be, On which side soever the king, &c.

† *Whoso* is a low word used instead of *he that*; as, *Whoso mocketh a poor reproacheth his Maker*; it should be, *He that mocketh, &c.*

EXERCISES.

They have just arrived in Leith, &
 to Dublin. They will reside two
 in England. I have been to London
 and resided at France; and I now
 am. I was in the place appointed long
 of the rest. We touched in Liver-
 pool way for New York. He resides in
 London in Scotland. She has lodgings at G
 are.*

[Ah! unhappy thee, who are deaf
 to duty and of honour. Oh! hap-
 pily surrounded with so many blessings.
 : I am a man of unclean lips.

One inhabitant of a city, speaking of another's residence
 in Bank Street, or if the word *number* be used, at N
 set.

Rule. The interjections *Oh!* and *Ah!* &c. generally
 take the case of the *first* personal pronoun, and the *non*
 as. *Ah me!* *O thou fool!* *O ye hypocrites!*—Woe's
 Woe's *thee*; that is, Woe is *to the*
 active case of

RULE XXXII. *Certain words and phrases must be followed with appropriate prepositions; such as,*

Accuse <i>of</i>	Exception <i>from</i>
Abhorrence <i>of</i>	Expert <i>at</i> or <i>in</i>
Acquit <i>of</i>	Fall <i>under</i>
Adapted <i>to</i>	Free <i>from</i>
Agreeable <i>to</i>	Glad <i>of</i> or <i>at</i> —p. 115. b.
Averse <i>to</i> —see p. 115. b.	Independent <i>of</i> or <i>on</i>
Bestow <i>upon</i>	Insist <i>upon</i>
Boast or brag <i>of</i> *	Made <i>of</i>
Call <i>on</i>	Marry <i>to</i>
Change <i>for</i>	Martyr <i>for</i>
Confide <i>in</i> †	Need <i>of</i>
Conformable <i>to</i>	Observance <i>of</i>
Compliance <i>with</i>	Prejudice <i>against</i>
Consonant <i>to</i>	Profit <i>by</i>
Conversant <i>with</i> , in—p. 115. b.	Provide <i>with</i>
Dependent <i>upon</i> —p. 114. b.	Reconcile <i>to</i>
Derogation <i>from</i>	Reduce <i>under</i> or <i>to</i> —p. 115. b.
Die <i>of</i> or <i>by</i>	Regard <i>to</i>
Differ <i>from</i>	Replete <i>with</i>
Difficulty <i>in</i>	Resemblance <i>to</i>
Diminution <i>of</i>	Resolve <i>on</i>
Disappointed <i>in</i> or <i>of</i> —p. 151.	Swerve <i>from</i>
Disapprove <i>of</i> ‡	Taste <i>for</i> or <i>of</i> —p. 151.
Discouragement <i>to</i>	Think <i>of</i> or <i>on</i> —p. 114. b.
Dissent <i>from</i>	True <i>to</i>
Eager <i>in</i>	Wait <i>on</i>
Engaged <i>in</i>	Worthy <i>of</i> §

* *Boast* is often used without *of*; as, For if I have boasted any thing.

† The same preposition that follows the *verb* or *adverb* generally follows the *noun* which is derived from it; as, Confide *in*, confidence *in*; disposed *to* tyrannise, a disposition *to* tyranny; independently *of*.

‡ *Disapprove* and *approve* are frequently used without *of*.

§ *Of* is sometimes omitted, and sometimes inserted, after *worthy*.

Many of these words take other prepositions after them to express other meanings; thus, for example, Fall *in*, to concur; to comply. Fall *off*, to forsake. Fall *out*, to happen. Fall *upon*, to attack. Fall *to*, begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to.

EXERCISES ON RULE XXXII.

He was totally* dependent of the papal crown. He accused the minister for betraying the Dutch. You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons. His abhorrence to gaming was extreme. I differ with you. The English were very different then to what they are now. In compliance to his father's advice. He would not comply to his measures. It is no discouragement for the authors. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Is it consonant with our nature? Conformable with this plan. Agreeable with the sacred text.

He was eager of recommending it. He had no regard after his father's commands. Thy prejudice to my cause. It is more than they thought† for. There is no need for it. Reconciling himself with the king. No resemblance with each other. Upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. I am engaged with writing. We profit from experience. He swerved out of the path. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. Expert of his work. Expert on deceiving. The Romans

* *D.ependent, dependence, &c.* are spelled indifferently with *a* or *e* in the last syllable.

† The authorities for *think of* and *think on* are nearly equal. The latter, however, abounds more in the Scriptures than the former; as, *Think on me when it shall be well with thee: Think upon me for good: Whatsoever things are true, &c. think on these things.* But *think of* is perhaps more common in modern publications.

EXERCISES ON RULE XXXII.

reduced the world* to their own power. He provided them of every thing. We insist for it. He seems to have a taste of such studies. He died for thirst. He found none on whom he could safely confide. I dissent with the examiner. It was very well adapted for his capacity. He acquitted me from any imputation. You are conversant† with that science. They boast in their great riches. Call of James to walk with you. When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. I will wait of you. He is glad of calamities.‡ She is glad at his company. A strict observance after times and fashions. This book is replete in errors. These are exceptions to the general rule. He died a martyr to Christianity. This change is to the better. His productions were scrupulously exact, and conformable with all the rules of correct writing. He died of the sword. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. This prince was naturally averse§ from war. A freholder is bred with an aversion from subjection.

* Reduce *under*, is to subdue. In other cases, *to* follows it; as, To reduce to practice, to fractions, &c.

† We say conversant *with* men *in* things. Addison has conversant *among* the writings of the most polite authors, and conversant *about* worldly affairs. Conversant *with* is preferable.

‡ Glad *of* is perhaps more proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed: and glad *at*, when something befalls another; as, Jonah was exceedingly glad *of* the gourd; He that is glad *at* calamities, shall not be unpunished.

§ *Averse* and *aversion* require *to* after them rather than *from*; but both are used, and sometimes even by the same author.

RULE XXXIII. All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout be carefully preserved.* For example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio," is inaccurate, because *more* requires *than* after it, which is nowhere found in the sentence. It *should be*, He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired.

A proper choice of words, and a perspicuous arrangement, should be carefully attended to.

EXERCISES.

The reward is his due, and it has²⁹ already, or will hereafter, be given to him. He was guided by interests always different³², sometimes contrary, to those of the community. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay of many, might²⁹ and probably were good. No person was ever so perplexed¹¹, or sustained the mortifications as he has done to day. He was more bold and active²⁵, but not so wise and studious as his companion. Then said they unto him, what shall we do that we might work²⁹ the works of God? Sincerity is as valuable²⁶, and even more valuable, than knowledge. The greatest masters of critical learning differ³² among one another.

But from this dreary period the recovery of the empire was become desperate; no wisdom could obviate its decadence. He was at one time thought to be a suppositious child.

* This rule is scarcely of any value as a rule; for every sentence on this page, except the last two, may be corrected by the preceding rules, as the reference by small figures will show; but it has been retained, because, where two words require a different construction, it will tend to correct the common error of forgetting the construction of the former word, and adhering to that of the latter.

RULE XXXIV. *A* is used before nouns in the singular number only. *The** is used before nouns in both numbers.

The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a *whole species*; and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c.

The last of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to *one* person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

To use the *Articles* properly is of the greatest importance; but it is impossible to give a rule applicable to every case.

Examples of the improper use and omission of the Articles.

EXERCISES.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting. A man is the noblest work of the creation. Wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors. We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant. There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people. Purity has its seat in the heart; but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct, as to form the great and material part of a character. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

† He has been much censured for paying a little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

* *The* is used before an *individual* representing the whole of its species when compared with another individual representing another species; thus, *The* dog is a more grateful animal than *the* cat; i. e. All dogs are more grateful than cats.

† A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes made by the use or omission of the article *a*. If I say, He behaved with a little reverence; I praise him a little. If I say, He behaved with little reverence; I blame him.

RULE XXXV. An *ellipsis*, or *omission* of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man; we say, He was a *learned, wise, and good* man.

EXERCISES.

A house and a garden. The laws of God, and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother, and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened, and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, nor his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled, and will be often disturbed.

* He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they *did not* succeed.

* The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are often used alone; as,

RULE XXXVI. *An ellipsis is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety*; for example, "We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen," should be, We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen.

EXERCISES.

* A noble sprit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and† orchard. A horse and ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtue! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing *their own* characters. Why do ye that *which is not* lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither has he, nor any of *his* son, suspected so much dissimulation.

CONSTRUCTION.

The four following lines are construed by way of Example.—They were parsed at page 56. They are construed here, because the pupil should now be able to apply the Rules.

O how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word ;
And† every day, and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

How stupendous.—Adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives. *A power* is understood thus ; *stupendous a power*,* an adjective agrees with a noun.—*A power*, the article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number only—the *power*, *the* is used before nouns in both numbers—the *power was*, a verb agrees with its nominative—the *power that*, the relative agrees with its antecedent, &c.—*that raised*, a verb agrees with its nom.—*Raised me*, an active verb governs the objective case.—*With a word*, prepositions govern the objective.—*A word*—*A* is used before nouns in the singular, &c.—(*During* is understood) *during every day*, prepositions govern the objective case.—*Every day*, an adjective agrees with a noun.—*Day* and *hour*, conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns, for *hour* is governed by *during* understood again.—*Every hour*, an adjective agrees, &c.—*I lean*, a verb agrees with its nominative.—*Upon the Lord*, prepositions govern the objective case.

The possessive pronouns, *My*, *Thy*, *His*, *Her*, *Our*, *Your*, *Their*, and *Its*, must be construed exactly like nouns in the *possessive case*, for a pronoun is an exact resemblance of a noun in every thing but one ; namely, it will not admit an *adjective* before it, like a noun. *His* is equal to *John's*, and *her* to *Ann's*, and *their* to the *men's* in the following sentences.

John lost *his* gloves, i. e. John lost *John's* gloves.—Ann found *her* book, i. e. Ann found *Ann's* book.—The men took off *their* hats, i. e. The men took the *men's* hats. The garden is productive, and *its* fruit is good, i. e. the *garden's* fruit. In all these cases, and in such phrases as *my house*, *thy field*, *our lands*, *your estates*, *their property*, *whose horse*, the rule is, When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case.

* Or, how stupendous *the power was*, but it is certainly better to supply *a power* thus ; O how stupendous *a power* was the power that raised me with a word.

† It is impossible to construe bad grammar. And here is so very vaguely used, that the rule, Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns, will not apply in this passage. From the sense, it is evident that And should be *Yes*, meaning not only so, but—every day. &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

John writes pretty. Come here, James. Where are you going Thomas? I shall never do so no more. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he does. Him whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. They or he is much to be blamed. The troop consist of fifty men. 'Those set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty foot high. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. These trees are remarkable tall. He acted bolder than was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appear amiably. She goes there to-morrow. From whence came they? Who do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died in Bath. If he be sincere I am satisfied. Her father and her were at church. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more but his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer than they have expectations of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree *which I have ever seen.*

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

ne and I read the next chapter. S
of pain. Those sort of dealings a
David the son of Jesse was th
st of his brothers. You was very kin
he said. Well, says I, what does the
f him now? James is one of those bo
s kept in, at school, for bad behaviou
James, did deny the deed. Neith
or evil come of themselves. We nee
be afraid. He expected to have gain
y the bargain. You should drink plen
milk. It was him who spoke first. I
e ass milk? Is it me that you mean
did you buy your grammar from?
kes a wrong method at first setting ou
lead them astray. Neither man n

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

And when they had lift up their eyes, they saw no man, save Jesus only. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him. The girl her book is torn in pieces. It is not me who he is in love with. He which commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovelier than virtue.

The peoples happiness is the statesmans honour. Changed to a worser shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than him. Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. After who is the King of Israel come out? The reciprocations of love and friendship between he and I, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgement. Peter and John is not at school to-day. Three of them was taken into custody. To study diligently, and behave genteelly, is commendable. The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts. Rēgulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce. Suppose life never so long, fresh *ac-*
cessions of knowledge may be made.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

ely thou who reads so much in
can tell me what became of Elij
er the masters nor the scholars is re
Trust not him, whom you know is c
. I love no interests but that of tru
rtue. Every imagination of the thoug
heart are evil continually. No one c
med for taking due care of their heal
crucified him, and two others with hi
er side one, and Jesus in the midst.

ave read Popes Homer, and Dryde

He that is diligent you should co
There was an earthquake which ma
th to tremble. And God said to Sol
Wisdom and knowledge is granted un
&c. I cannot commend him for jus
hisself when he knows that his condu

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Every man should act suitable to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before dronish boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred upon him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well wrote, I do not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honour. Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgement. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor's is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. *It is not him they blame so much.*

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

No people has more faults than they that pretend to have none. The laws of Draco is said to have been wrote with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, as I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. Each has their own faults, and every one should endeavour to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Cæsar and Antony were the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age at enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee house in that end of the town, at which several gentlemen used to meet of an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it becomes your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house, and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening when they thought fit. The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walls this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me *where thou hast laid him.*

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in them robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me, and not him, that wrote it. Art thou him? I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am not a person who promotes severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment. This Jackanāpes has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, it very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us, it is our duty. This grammar was purchased at Ogle's the book-seller's. The council was not unanimous.

Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? John's. There is in fact no impersonal verbs in any language. And he spitted on the ground and anointed his eyes. Had I never seen ye, I had never known ye. The ship Mary and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

I had no sooner placed her at my right hand, by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife, she shall be blessed. The house you speak of, it cost me five hundred pounds. Did I not tell thee, O thou infamous wretch! that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsel's and attorney's, but the judge's opinion also, favoured his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the King of England's. Lord Feversham the general's tent. This palace had been the Grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not every man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

* I am purposed. He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. The picture of the king's does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent him from Italy. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not I, who am innocent.

* Rule. It is improper to use a neuter verb in the passive form. I am purposed—He has arrived, should be, I have purposed—He arrived.——From this rule there are a number of exceptions, allowable to say, He is come. She is gone, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and chequered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clélia is a vain woman, whom, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct was treachery, and in his words faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those who it was dishonourable to favour. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or condemn the rich or the poor. Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which thou art now dissatisfied with. High hopes and florid words is a great enemy to tranquillity. Many persons will not believe but what they are free from prejudices. I will lay me down in peace, take my rest. This word I have only said in Spenser. The king being apprised of a conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A too great variety of studies dissipate and weaken the mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candour and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion, differ from those of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth; this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him. And they were judged every man according to their works. Riches is the bane of human happiness. I wrote to my brother before I received his letter.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

When Garrick appeared, Peter was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let no comforter delight my ear. She was six years older than him. They were obliged to contribute more than us. The Bārons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The sewers (shōres) must be kept so clear, as the water may run away. Such among us who follow that profession. No body is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved unkindly than I expected. Agreeable to your request I send this letter. She is exceeding fair. Thomas is not as docile as his sister. There was no other book but this. He died by a fever. Among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James. My sister and I waited till they were called. The army were drawn up in haste. The public is respectfully informed, that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred corrupted his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Him and her live very happily together. She invited Jane and I to see her new dress. She uttered such cries that pierced the heart of every one who heard them. Maria is not as clever as her sister Ann. Though he promises ever so solemnly, I will not believe him. The full moon was no sooner up, in all its brightness, but he opened to them the gate of paradise. It rendered the progress very slow of the new invention. This book is Thomas', that is James'. Socrates's wisdom has been the subject of many a conversation. Fare thee well, James. Who, who has the judgement of a man, would have drawn such an inference? George was the most diligent scholar whom I ever knew. I have observed some children to use deceit. He durst not to displease his master. The hopeless delinquents might, each in their turn, adopt the expostulatory language of Job. Several of our English words, some centuries ago, had different meanings to those they have now. And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou has that is thine. With this booty he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. I have been at *London*.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Which of the two masters, says Sēneca, shall we most esteem? he who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honour, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought? The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it. For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding if ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit.

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of their duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burying the poor girls alive. He had no master to instruct him; he had read nothing but the writings of Moses and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Socrates's,* the Plato's, and the Confucius's of the age. They that honour me, I will honour. For the poor always ye have with you.

* The *Possessive case* must not be used for the *plural number*. In his quotation from Baron Haller's Letters to his daughter, the proper names should have been pluralized like common nouns; thus, From the *Socrateſes*, the *Platoes*, and the *Confuciuses* of the age.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The first Christians of the gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, to the Christianity of the New Testament.

And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself.

The Duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected.

Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what it was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others.

And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty whereof he was accused of the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rages force, here tremble flight and fear,
Here stormed contention, and here fury frowned.

The Crétan javelin reached him from afar,
And pierced his shoulder as he mounts his car.

Nor is it then a welcome guest, affording only an uneasy sensation, and brings always with it a mixture of concern and compassion.

He only* promised me a loan of the book for two days. I was once thinking to have *written a poem.*

* This sentence expresses one meaning as it stands. It may be made to express other four by placing only after me, or loan, or book, or days.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay sometimes sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent.

It is then from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain those powers of conception which are essential to taste.

No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth, if he be exceedingly reserved; if he be haughty and proud of his knowledge; if he be positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he be one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he be fretful and peevish; if he affect wit, and is full of puns, or quirks, or quibbles.

Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean suspicious wretch whose bolted door
Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor:
With him I left the cup to teach his mind,
That heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discrétion.

Mr. Locke having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, these three noblemen, instead of conversing with the philosopher on literary subjects, in a very short time sat down to card-

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

s your light fantastic fools, who ha
r heads nor hearts, in both sexes, w
ssing their bodies out of all shape, rend
elves ridiculous and contemptible.

How can brethren hope to partake
parent's blessing that curse each other
superiority of others over us, thou
rial concerns, never fails to mortify c
, and give us vexation, as Nicôle ad
observes.

ewise also the chief priests, mockin
mong themselves, with the scribes, l
others; himself he cannot save.

h, for his godliness, and his family, we
ly persons preserved from the flood.
s an unanswerable argument of a ve

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.*

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun.

Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor Nero pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man.

Galérius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death.

The first care of Aurélius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompeianus, a man of moderate fortune, &c.

But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximin while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition.

Aurélian defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

* The Exercises on this page are all extracted from the Octavo edition of Goldsmith's Roman History, from which many more might be got. It is amazing how many mistakes even our most popular authors have made.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

AMBIGUITY.

I suppose him younger than I.

may mean either that you suppose him younger than I, or that you suppose him to be younger than I suppose him to be.

Parmenio had served, with great fidelity, the father of Alexander, as well as Alexander himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Philip, and means that he had not only served Philip, but also served himself at the same time. This however is not the meaning of the passage. If we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear, "Parmenio had not only served Philip with great fidelity, but he had served Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served himself, and was the first that opened the way into Asia."


Belisarius was general of all the forces under the Emperor Justinian, the first a man of re-

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Tautology, or the repetition of a thought or word, already fully expressed, is improper.

EXAMPLES.

The † *latter end* of that man shall be peace.
Whenever I try to improve, I † *always* find I can do it.
 I saw it *in here*—I saw it *here*.
 He was † *in here* yesterday when I spoke to him.
 Give me *both of them* books—Give me *both those* books.*
 They *both* met—They met.
 I *never* fail to read, *whenever* I can get a book—*When*.
 You must *return* † *back* immediately.
First of all I shall say my lesson—*First* I shall say.
Before I do that, I must † *first* finish this.
 He *plunged* † *down* into the water.
 Read from *here* to *there*—From this place to that.
Lift † *up* your book. He mentioned it † *over* again.
 This was the luckiest accident of *all* † *others*.
 I ran after him a little way, but soon *returned* † *back* † *again*.
 I cannot tell † *for* *why* he did it.
 Learn † *from* *hence* to study the Scriptures diligently.
Where shall I begin † *from* when I read?
 We must do this *last* † *of all*. *Hence* † *therefore* I say.
 I found nobody † *else* but him there.
Smoke *ascends* † *up* into the clouds.
 We hastily *descended* † *down* from the mountain.
 He *raised* † *up* his arm to strike me.
 We were † *mutually* friendly to each other.
 It should † *ever* be your *constant* study to do good.
 As soon as I awoke I *rose* † *up* and dressed myself.
 I leave town in the † *latter end* of July.

 *Avoid the following vulgar phrases.*—Behoof, behest, fell to work, wherewithall, quoth he, do away, long winded, chalked out, pop out, must needs, got rid of, handed down, self same, pell mell, that's your sort, tip him the wink, pitched upon.—*Subject matter* is a detestable phrase.

† The word immediately after the dagger is to be omitted because it is superfluous.—* These, if the person has them in his hand.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

My every hope, <i>should be</i>	<i>All my hopes.</i>
Frequent opportunity.	Frequent <i>opportunities.</i>
Who finds him in money?	Who finds him money?
He put it in his pocket.	He put it <i>into</i> his pocket.
No less than fifty persons.	No <i>fewer</i> than fifty persons.
The two first steps are new.	The <i>first two</i> steps are new
All over the country.	<i>Over all</i> the country.
Be that as it will.	Be that as it <i>may.</i>
About two years back	About two years <i>ago.</i>
He was to come as this day.	He <i>was</i> to come this day.
They retreated back.	They retreated.
It lays on the table.	It <i>lies</i> on the table.
I turned them topsy turvy.	I <i>overset</i> them.
I catch'd it.	I caught it.
How does thee do?	How <i>dost thou</i> do?
Overseer over his house.	Overseer of his house.
Opposite the church.	Opposite <i>to</i> the church.
Provisions were plenty.	Provisions were <i>plentiful.</i>
A new pair of gloves.	A <i>pair of new</i> gloves.
A young beautiful woman.	A beautiful young woman.
Where do you come from?	<i>Whence</i> do you come?
Where are you going?	<i>Whither</i> are you going?
For such another fault.	For another such fault.
Of consequence.	Consequently.
Having not considered it.	Not having considered it.
I had rather not.	I <i>would</i> rather not.
I'd as lief.	I would as <i>soon.</i>
For good and all.	Totally and completely.
'This here house, says I.	'This house, <i>said</i> I.
Where is it? says I, to him.	Where is it? <i>said</i> I, to him.
I propose to visit them.	I <i>purpose</i> to visit them.
He spoke contemptibly of me.	He spoke <i>contemptuously</i> of me.
It is apparent.	It is <i>obvious.</i>
In its primary sense.	In its <i>primitive</i> sense.
I heard them <i>pro and con.</i>	I heard <i>both sides.</i>
I a'nt hungry.	I <i>am not</i> hungry.
I want a scissars.	I want a <i>pair of</i> scissars.
A new pair of shoes.	A <i>pair of new</i> shoes.
I saw him some ten years ago.	I saw him ten years ago.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—*remember*.
 His public character is undeniable—*unexceptionable*.
 The wool is cheaper; but the cloth is as dear as ever—omit *the*
 in both places.
 They gained five shillings the piece by it—*a piece*.
 It is not worth a sixpence—*sixpence*.
 A letter conceived in the following words—*expressed*.
 He is much diffculted—*at a loss, puzzled*.
 He behaved in a very gentlemanny manner—*gentleman-like*.
 The poor boy was ill guided—*ill used*.
 There was a great many company—*much* company.
 He has been misfortunate—*unfortunate*.
 A momentuous circumstance—*momentous*.
 You will some day repent it—*one day* repent of it.
 Several were of that opinion—*several, i. e. several persons*.
 He did it in an overly manner—*careless*.
 He does everything pointedly—*exactly*.
 An honestlike man—*A tall good-looking man*.
 At the expiry of his lease—*expiration*.
 If I had ever so much in my offer—*choice*.
 Have you any word to your brother?—*message*.
 The cock is a noisy beast—*fowl*.
 Are you acquaint with him?—*acquainted*.
 Were you crying on me?—*calling*.
 Direct your letters to me at Mr. B.'s, Edinburgh—*address*.
 He and I never cast out—*never quarrel*.
 He took a fever—*was seized with a fever*.
 He was lost in the river—*drowned* (if the body was got).
 That militates against your doctrine—*operates*.
 If I am not mistaken—*if I mistake not*.
 You may lay your account with opposition—*you may expect*.
 He proposes to buy an estate—*purposes*.
 He pled his own cause—*pleaded*.
 Have ye plenished your house?—*furnished*.
 I shall notice a few particulars—*mention*.
 I think much shame—*I am much ashamed*.
 Will I help you to a bit of beef?—*shall*.
 They wared their money to advantage—*laid out*.
 Will we see you next week?—*shall*.
 She thinks long to see him—*she longs to see him*.
 It is not much worth—it is not worth much.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Is he going to the school? <i>to school.</i>	Go and pull berries— <i>gather.</i>
He has got the cold— <i>a cold.</i>	Pull roses— <i>pluck</i> or <i>gather.</i>
Say the grace— <i>say grace.</i>	To harry a nest— <i>rob.</i>
I cannot go the day— <i>to-day.</i>	He begins to make rich— <i>grew.</i>
A four square table— <i>a square table.</i>	Mask the tea— <i>infuse.</i>
He is cripple— <i>lame.</i>	I was maltreated— <i>ill used.</i>
Get my big coat— <i>great coat.</i>	He mants much— <i>stammers.</i>
Hard fish— <i>dried fish.</i>	I see'd him yesterday— <i>saw.</i>
A novel fashion— <i>new.</i>	A house to set— <i>to be let.</i>
He is too precipitant— <i>hasty.</i>	Did 'you tell upon him?— <i>inform</i>
Roasted cheese— <i>toasted.</i>	Come here— <i>hither.</i>
I dinna ken— <i>I don't know.</i>	A house to sell— <i>to be sold.</i>
Sweet butter— <i>fresh.</i>	I knowed that— <i>knew.</i>
I have a sore head— <i>head-ache.</i>	That dress sets her— <i>becomes.</i>
A stupenduous work— <i>stupendous.</i>	She turned sick— <i>grew.</i>
A tremendous work— <i>tremendous.</i>	He is turned tall— <i>grown.</i>
I got timous notice— <i>timely.</i>	This here boy— <i>this boy.</i>
A summer's day— <i>summer day.</i>	It is equally the same— <i>it is the s</i>
An oldish lady— <i>elderly.</i>	It is split new— <i>quite.</i>
A few broth— <i>some.*</i>	That there man— <i>that man.</i>
I have nothing ado— <i>to do.</i>	What pretty it is!— <i>how.</i>
Ass milk— <i>ass's.</i>	He is far neater— <i>much.</i>
Take a drink— <i>draught.</i>	That's no possible— <i>not.</i>
A pair of partridges— <i>brace.</i>	I will go the morn— <i>to-morrow.</i>
Six horse— <i>horses.</i>	I asked at him— <i>asked him.</i>
A milk-cow— <i>milch.</i>	Is your papa in?— <i>within.</i>
Send me a swatch— <i>pattern.</i>	He was married on— <i>to.</i>
He has a sore belly— <i>a colic.</i>	Come in to the fire— <i>nearer.</i>
I mind none of them things— <i>those.</i>	Take out your glass— <i>off.</i>
Give me them books— <i>these.</i>	I find no fault to him— <i>in.</i>
Close the door— <i>shut.</i>	Cheese and bread— <i>bread and ch</i>
Let him be— <i>alone.</i>	Milk and bread— <i>bread and milk</i>
Call for James— <i>on.</i>	Take tent— <i>take care.</i>
Chap louder— <i>knock.</i>	Come, say away— <i>come, proceed.</i>
I find no pain— <i>feel.</i>	Do bidding— <i>be obedient.</i>
I mean to summons— <i>summon.</i>	He is a widow— <i>widower.</i>
Will I help you?— <i>shall.</i>	He stops there— <i>stays, dwells, loo</i>
Shall James come again?— <i>will.</i>	Shall they return soon?— <i>Will.</i>
He has a timber leg— <i>a wooden.</i>	Will we go home now?— <i>Shall.</i>
I an't angry— <i>I am not.</i>	He misguides his book— <i>abuses.</i>
'That there house— <i>that house.</i>	He don't do it well— <i>does not.</i>

* *Broth* is always singular.—Powdered beef is beef sprinkled with sa preserve it for a few days. Salt beef is beef properly seasoned i salt.

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Additional Remarks under the 4th Rule of Syntax.

1. When *and* is *understood* the verb must be plural; as, Wisdom, happiness, and virtue *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Some think, that when two singular nouns coupled with *and* are nearly the same in meaning, the verb may be singular; as, Tranquillity and peace *dwells* there. Ignorance and negligence *has* produced this effect. This, however, is improper, for *tranquillity* and *peace* are *two* nouns or names, and *two* make a *plural*; therefore the *verb* should be plural.

2. Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and*, require a verb in the *singular* number, when they denote only *one* person or thing; as, That able scholar and critic *has* been eminently useful.

And and Not.

3. When *not* is joined to *and*, the negative clause forms a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the other clause or clauses; therefore, the verb in the following and similar sentences should be singular. Genuine piety, and not great riches, makes a death-bed easy; *i. e.* Genuine piety *makes* a death-bed easy, and great riches do not *make* it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, *renders* her an object of desire.

Every, And.

4. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by the distributive *Every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was*

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to read. Every officer and soldier
ed.

With and And.

When a *singular* noun has a clause joined
with, it is often difficult to determine whet
h should be *singular* or *plural*, especially
st reputable authors use sometimes the
sometimes the other ; for example, some wo
y uncle, with his son, *was* in town yest
Others would say, My uncle, with his s
town yesterday.

we take the *sense* for our guide, and noth
a guide us in a case of this kind, it is
at the verb should be *plural*, for both *u*
are the *joint* subject of our affirmation,
d to be both in the *same* state.

When we perceive from the sense, that the n
with is *exclusively* the real subject, then

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sides B and C, *composes* the triangle." In my opinion, on the contrary, the verb should be *plural*. For, in the first sentence, it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *united*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Mr. Murray says, that "the *side A*," in the second sentence, is the *true* nominative to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides, B and C, have no agency or no share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the side *A alone* composes the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules.

1. That wherever the noun or pronoun *after with* exists, acts, or suffers *jointly* with the singular nominative *before* it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She with her sisters *are* well." "His purse with its contents *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general with his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the words *after With* are as much the *subject* of discourse as the words *before* it,—her *sisters* were *well* as well as she—the *contents*, as well as the purse, were abstracted, and the *men*, as well as the general, were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say *is* well, then the meaning will be, she is

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well when in *company* with her sisters; and the idea that her *sisters* are *well*, will be entirely *excluded*.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate *instrument*, the verb should be *singular*; as, The captain with his men *catches* poor Africans and *sells* them for slaves. The Squire with his hounds *kills* a fox. Here the verb is *singular*, because the men and hounds are not *joint* agents with the Captain and Squire, they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the *pen* and *gun* in the hands of He and She in the following sentences: He with his gun *shoots* a hare. She with her pen *writes* a letter.

Of the Articles with several Adjectives.

A or *the* is prefixed only to the *first* of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, A meek and holy man; but the article should be repeated, before each adjective, when each adjective relates to a generic word, applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold to-morrow."

Here cows is the *generic* word, applicable to each of the adjectives, *black*, *white*, and *red*; but for want of *the* before *white*, we are led to suppose that the *black* and *white* cows mean only *one* sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence is right; but if we mean *two* different sorts, the one all black, and the other all white, we should insert the article before both, and say, *the* black and *the* white cows, *i. e.* *The black cows* and the white cows were sold.

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Some think this distinction of little importance, and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers, but in some cases it is necessary, although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentence, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not *necessary*, although it would be proper. "The *bald* and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake, *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

The same remark may be made respecting the *Demonstrative* pronouns that has been made respecting the *articles*; as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man; but *that* great and *that* good man would mean *two* men; the one a *great* man and the other a *good*.

They—Those.

They stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *those* who tell lies, and *those* that are truly good; because we are *pointing out* a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, is always understood.

Another—One—Every.

Another corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*. Thus, "At *some* hour or *another*;" should

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be, At *some* hour or *other*. "Handed down from *every* writer of verses to *another*;" should be, Handed down from *one* writer of verses to another.

One is often used in familiar phrases, (like *on* in French,) for *we*, or any *one* of us indiscriminately. Thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept.—The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be *singular*. Thus, If *one* take a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray; should be, If *one* takes, &c. it will lead *one* astray, or it will lead *him*, &c.

That and *Those*.

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things present or just mentioned. Thus, They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason, &c. should be, and for *this* reason, &c. "*Those* sentences which we have at present before us;" should be, *These* or *the* sentences which we have, &c.

As Follows, as *Appears*.

As is often used as a Personal or Relative pronoun, and in both *numbers*, and in these cases it should be construed as a pronoun; as, "His words were as *follow*:" that is, His words were *those* which follow. Here *as* is *plural*, because *words*, its antecedent, is plural. His description was as *follows*. Here *as* is *singular*, because *description*, its antecedent, is singular; that is, His description was *this* which follows.

This account of *as*, though in unison with Dr. Crombie's, is at variance with that of Dr. Campbell and Mr. Murray. They explain the following

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sentences thus: "The arguments advanced were nearly *as follows*;" "The positions were, *as appears*, incontrovertible;" That is, say they, "*as it follows*," "*as it appears*." What it? The *thing*. What thing?—*It*, or thing, cannot relate to *arguments*, for arguments is *plural*, and must have a plural pronoun and verb. Take the ordinary method of finding out the nominative to a verb, by asking a question with the verb, and the true nominative will be the answer: Thus, What follows? and the answer is, The *arguments follow*. It must be obvious then, that *it* cannot be substituted for *arguments*, and that *as* is equal to *those which*, and that the verb is not *impersonal*, but the *third person plural* agreeing with its nominative *which*, the last half of *as*. In the second example, *as appears*, is a mere parenthesis, and does not relate to *positions* at all; but still the *as* is a pronoun. Thus, the positions, *it appears*, were incontrovertible.

They say, however, if we use *such* before *as*, the verb is no longer *impersonal*, but agrees with its nominative, in the *plural* number; as, "The arguments advanced were nearly *such as follow*." "The positions were *such as appear* incontrovertible." This is, if possible, a greater mistake than the former: for what has *such* to do with the following verb? *Such* means of *that kind*, and expresses the quality of the *noun* repeated, but it has nothing to do with the verb at all. Therefore the construction must be the same with *such* that it is with *as*, with this difference in meaning, that when *such* as is used, we mean of *that kind which follows*.

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When we say, "His arguments are *as follow*," we mean *those* arguments which follow are *verbatim* the very *same* that he used. But when we say "His arguments were *such* as follow," we convey the idea, that the arguments which follow are *not* the very *same* that he used; but that they are only of the same *nature* or *kind*.

Their position, however, that the verb should be plural, can be made good by a circumlocution thus. "His arguments were nearly *such* arguments as those which follow are:" but this very solution would show the error into which they have fallen in such phrases as, *as follows*, *as appears*, for they will not admit of similar solutions. We cannot say, "His arguments are nearly as the arguments which *follows* is."*

This means, &c.

The word *means* in the singular number, and the phrases, *By this means*, *By that means*, are used by our best and most correct writers, when they denote instrumentality: as, *By means* of death, &c. *By that means* he preserves his superiority.—*Addison*.

Good writers use the noun *mean* in the singular number, only to denote *mediocrity*, *middle state*, &c.; as, *This is a mean* between the two extremes.

This means and *that means*, should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these means*,

* *Addison* and *Steele* have used a plural verb where the antecedent is *as is plural*. See *Tattler*, Nos. 62, 104.—*Spec. No. 513*. Dr. *Campbell*, in his *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, vol. ii. p. 7, has mistaken the construction.

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and *those means*, when they respect plurals ; as, He lived temperately, and by *this means* preserved his health. The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors ; and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

Amends.

Amends is used in the same manner as *means* ; as, Peace of mind is *an* honourable *amends* for the sacrifices of interest. In return, he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate : *these* were ample *amends* for all his labours.

Into, in.

Into is used after a verb of motion : and *in*, when motion or rest *in* a place is signified ; as, They *cast* him *into* a pit ; I walk *in* the park.

So and such.

When we refer to the *species* or *nature* of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied ; as, *Such* a temper is seldom found ; but when *degree* is signified, we use the word *so* ; as, *So* bad a temper is seldom found.

Disappointed of, Disappointed in.

We are disappointed *of* a thing, when we do not get it, and disappointed *in* it when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations ; as, We are often disappointed *in* things which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently desired their company, but have *hitherto been disappointed of* that pleasure.

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Taste of, and Taste for.

A *taste of* a thing, implies actual enjoyment it; but a *taste for* it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, When we have had a true taste of the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. He had a *taste for* such studies and pursued them earnestly.

The Nominative and the Verb.

When the nominative case has no personal tenor of a verb, but is put before a participle, independent of the rest of the sentence, it is called the *case absolute*; as, *Shame being* lost, all virtue is lost; *him* destroyed; *him* descending; *him* on excepted;—*him*, in all these places, should be *he*.

Every *verb*, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, ought to have a *nominative* case, either expressed or implied; as, *Arise*, let us go hence that is, *Arise ye*.

Every *nominative* case should belong to some *verb*, either expressed or implied; as, To whom *thou* *Adam*, i. e. *spoke*. In the following sentence the word *virtue* is left by itself, without any verb with which it might agree: "Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit:" it should be, However *much virtue may* be neglected, &c. The sentence may be made more elegant by altering the arrangement of the words thus, Such is the constitution of men, *that virtue*, however much it may be neglected for a time, *will* ultimately be acknowledged and respected.—*See Rule XIX.*

The nominative is commonly placed before the

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verb; but is sometimes put *after* it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.—See Parsing, No. e.

Them is sometimes improperly used instead of *these* or *those*; as, Give me *them* books, for *those* books, or *these* books.

What is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as, They will never believe but *what* I have been to blame; it should be, But *that* I have been.

Which is often improperly used for *that*; thus, After *which* time, should be, After *that* time.

Which is applied to *collective* nouns composed of men; as, the *court* of Spain *which*, the company *which*, &c.

Which, and not *who*, should be used after the name of a person used merely as a *word*; as, The court of Queen Elizabeth, *who* was but another name for prudence and economy; it should be *Which* was but another, or *whose name* was, &c.

It is and *it was* are often used in plural construction; as, *It is* they that are the real authors; *It was* the heretics that first began to rail, &c.—*They* are the real authors; the heretics first began, &c. would perhaps be more elegant.

The neuter pronoun *it*, is frequently joined to a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender; as, *It was I*; *It was the man*.

Adjectives, in many cases, should not be separated from their nouns, even by words which modify their meaning; thus, A large enough number; A distinct enough manner; should be, A number large enough; A manner distinct enough. The *adjective* is frequently placed *after* the noun which it qualifies; as, Goodness, *divine*; Alexander the great.

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All is sometimes emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it; as, Ambition, interest, honour, *all* (these) concurred.

Never generally precedes the verb, as, I *never* saw him: but when an auxiliary is used, *never* may be placed either between it and the verb, or before both; as, He was *never* seen, or he never was seen, &c.

The *present participle* is frequently introduced without any obvious reference to any *noun* or *pronoun*; as, Generally *speaking*, he behaves well. *Granting* his story to be true, &c. A pronoun is perhaps understood; as, *We* speaking; *We* granting.

Sometimes a *neuter* verb governs an objective, when the noun is of the same import with the verb; thus, To dream a *dream*; to run a *race*. Sometimes the noun after a *neuter* verb is governed by a preposition understood; as, He lay six hours in bed; i. e. *during* six hours.

The same verbs are sometimes used as *active*, and sometimes as *neuter*, according to the sense: thus, *Think*, in the phrase "*Think* on me," is a *neuter* verb; but it is *active* in the phrase, "*Charity thinketh* no evil."

It is improper to change the form of the second and third persons singular of the auxiliaries in the *compound tenses* of the subjunctive mood: thus, If thou *have* done thy duty. Unless he *have* brought money. If thou *had* studied more diligently. Unless thou *shall* go to-day. If thou *will* grant my request, &c., should be, If thou *hast* done thy duty. Unless he *has* brought. If thou *hadst* studied. Unless thou shalt go, &c.

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It is improper to vary the second person singular in the *past* subjunctive, (except the verb *to be*;) thus, If thou *came* not in time, &c.; If thou *did* not submit, &c.; should be, If thou *camest* not in time; If thou *didst* not submit.

The following phrases, selected from the Scriptures, are strictly grammatical.

If thou *knewest* the gift. If thou *didst* receive it. If thou *hadst* known. If thou *wilt* save Israel. *Though* he *hath* escaped the sea. *That* thou *mayest* be feared. We also properly say, If thou *mayst*, *mightst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* love.

Of Capitals.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.

3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.

4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.

5. The first word of every line in poetry.

6. The appellations of the Deity; as God, Most High, &c.

7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon; as, Always remember this ancient maxim: "*Know thyself*."

9. Common nouns when personified; as, Come, gentle *Spring*.

*Directions for Superscriptions, and forms of Address to persons of every rank.**

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,—*Sire*, or *May it please Your Majesty*—Conclude a petition or speech with, *Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subject.*

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,—*Madam*, or *May it please Your Majesty.*

To His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York,—*May it please your Royal Highness.*

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent,—*May it please your Royal Highness.*

In the same manner address every other member of the Royal Family, *male* or *female*.

Nobility.—To His Grace the Duke of ———,† *My Lord Duke, Your Grace, or May it please your Grace.*

To the Most Noble the Marquis of ———, *My Lord Marquis, your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable ——— Earl of ———, *My Lord, your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount ———, *My Lord, May it please your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Baron ———, *My Lord, May it please your Lordship.*

The Wives of noblemen have the same titles with their husbands, thus;—

To Her Grace the Duchess of ———, *May it please your Grace.*

To the Right Honourable Lady Ann Rose, *My Lady, May it please your Ladyship.*

The titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* are given to all the sons of *Dukes* and *Marquises*, and to the *eldest* sons of *Earls*, and the title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* to all their daughters. The *Younger* sons of *Earls* are all *honourable* and *Esquires*.

* The *Superscription*, or what is put on the *outside* of a letter, is printed in Roman characters, and beginning with *To*. The terms of *address* used either in *beginning* a letter, a petition, or a verbal address, are printed in *Italic* letters immediately after the *Superscription*.

† The *blanks* are to be filled up with the *real* Name and Title.

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Right honourable is due to Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, and to all the members of His Majesty's Most* Honourable Privy Council,—To the Lord Mayors of *London, York, and Dublin*, and to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, during the time they are in *office*—To the Speaker of the House of Commons—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade and Plantations, &c.

The House of Peers is addressed thus, To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament of Great Britain assembled. *My Lords; May it please your Lordships.*

The House of Commons is addressed thus, To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament of Great Britain assembled. *Gentlemen, May it please your Honours.*

The Sons of Viscounts and Barons are styled Honourable and Esquires; and their Daughters have their letters addressed thus: To the Honourable Miss or Mrs. D. B.

The king's Commission confers the title of *Honourable* on any gentleman in a place of honour or trust; such as The Commissioners of Excise, His Majesty's Customs, Board of Control, &c.—Admirals of the Navy—Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonels in the Army.

All Noblemen, or men of title, in the army and navy, use their title by *right*, such as *honourable*, before their title of *rank*, such as *captain*, &c.; thus, the *Honourable Captain James James* of the ———, *Sir, Your Honour.*

Honourable is due also to the Court of Directors of the East India Company—the Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England.

The title *Excellency* is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, Governors in foreign countries, to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lords Justices of the kingdom of Ireland. —Address such, thus:

To His Excellency Sir ———, Bart. His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome.—*Your Excellency, May it please your Excellency.*

* The Privy Counsellors, taken collectively, are styled his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

The title *Right Worshipful* is given to the Sheriffs, Aldermen and Recorder of London, and *Worshipful* to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and to Justices of the Peace in England, *Sir, Your Worship*.

The Clergy are all styled *Reverend* except the Archbishops and Bishops, who have something additional; thus,

To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, Charles, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,—*My Lord, Your Grace*.

To The Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of ———, *My Lord, Your Lordship*.

To The Rev. Dr. ———, Dean of ———, *Sir*. To the Rev. Mr. Desk; or to the Rev. John Desk.*

The general address to clergymen is, *Sir*, and when written to *Reverend Sir*.—*Deans* and *Archdeacons* are usually called *Mr. Dean*, *Mr. Archdeacon*.

Address the Principal of the University of Edinburgh thus To the Very Rev. Dr. B. Principal of the University of Edinburgh—*Doctor*: when written to, *Very Rev. Doctor*. The other professors thus, To Dr. D. R. Professor of Logic in the University of E.—*Doctor*. If a clergyman, say, To the Rev. Dr. J. M. Professor of, &c.—*Reverend Doctor*.

Those who are not *Drs.* are styled *Esquire*, but not *Mr.* too thus, to J. P. Esq. Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.—*Sir*. If he has a literary title it may be added. Thus, To J. P. Esq. A.M. Professor of, &c.

Magistrates, Barristers at Law, or Advocates, and Members of Parliament, viz. of the House of Commons, (these last have *M.P.* after Esq.) and all gentlemen in independent circumstances are styled *Esquire*, and their wives *Mrs.*

* It seems to be unsettled whether *Mr.* should be used after *Reverend* or not. In my opinion it should, because it gives a clergyman his own honorary title over and above the common one. May we not use *The Rev. Mr.* as well as the *Rev. Dr.*? Besides, we do not always recollect whether his name is *James* or *John*, &c. *Mr.*, in such a case, would be better on the back of a letter than a long ill-drawn dash, thus, *The ——— Desk*. In short, *Mr.* is used by our best writers after *Reverend* but not uniformly. The words *To the*, not being necessary on the back of a letter, are seldom used; but in addressing it in the inside hand corner, at the bottom, they are generally used. In addressing *Bills* they are necessary.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

Of the Comma.

RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by a comma; as, Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, *My son*, give me thine heart. *Colonel*, Your most obedient. I thank you, *sir*. I am obliged to you, *my friends*, for your kindness.

RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when coupled with a conjunction; as, James *and* John are good. She is wise *and* virtuous. Religion expands *and* elevates the mind. By being admired *and* flattered, she became vain. Cicero spoke forcibly *and* fluently.—When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place; as, He was a plain, honest man.

Of the Comma.

RULE V.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, are separated by commas; as, The sun, the moon, and the stars are the glory of nature.

When words follow in *pairs*, there is a comma between each *pair*; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king, approving the plan, put it in execution. Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. George the Third, king of Great Britain. I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

RULE VII.

The verb *to be* followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally separated from them by a comma; as, to be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honourable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.*

RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.

* Some insert a comma both *before* and *after* the verb *to be* when it is near the middle of a long sentence, because the pronunciation requires it; but that is a bad reason; for pauses and points are often at various

Of the Comma.

RULE IX

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation, or a command, is preceded by a comma: as, There is much truth in the proverb *Without pains, no gains.* I say unto all, *Watch.*

RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent,* a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, There is no *charm* in the female sex, *which* can supply the place of virtue. It is labour only *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first *beauty* of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those *from whom* we have received a kindness.

RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is *understood*, and particularly before, *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following; as, John has acquired much knowledge; his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, *not* appetite. He was a great poet, *but* a bad man. The sun is up, *though* he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a *long* sentence connected by comparatives; as, Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

* That is, when the relative clause is merely explanatory, the relative is preceded by a comma.

Of the Comma.

RULE XII.

It has been stated in Rule VI. that explanatory words and phrases, such as, *perfectly, indeed, doubtless, formerly, in fine, &c.* should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should *not* be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, Be ye *therefore* perfect. *Peradventure* ten shall be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was *at last* convinced of his error. Be not ye *therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the *comma*, include every thing, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For "In many instances, the employment, or omission of a comma depends upon the length, or the shortness of a clause; the presence or absence of adjuncts; the importance, or non-importance of the sentiment. Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary; many omitting some of the usual commas when no error in sense, or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject, than any mechanical directions."

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

No Exercises have been subjoined to the Rules on punctuation; because none can be given equal to those the pupil can prescribe for himself. After he has learned the Rules, let him transcribe a piece from any good author, omitting the points and capitals; and then, having pointed his manuscript, and restored the capitals, let him com-

Of the Semicolon.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife. As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even no commas occur: thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete; and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon, which is preferred merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

Of the Colon.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and the following part is some remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense, though not in construction: as, Study to acquire the habit of thinking; no study is more important.

A colon is generally used before an example or a quotation: as, The scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction *understood*; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction, *for*, been expressed, a semicolon would have been used: thus, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; *for* there is no such thing in the world.

The *colon* is generally used when the conjunction is *understood*, and the *semicolon* when the conjunction is *expressed*.

Note. This observation has not always been attended to pointing the Psalms and some parts of the Liturgy. In the a colon is often used merely to divide the verse, it would serve into two parts, to suit a particular species of church-music called *chanting*; as, Thy tongue is the pen: of a ready writer. In reading, a cæsural pause, in such a place as this, is enjoined. In the Psalms, and often in the Proverbs, the colon may be read like a semicolon, or even like a comma, according to sense.

Of the Period.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period; as, Jesus wept.

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected by such words as, *But, and, for, therefore, hence, &c.* Example: And he arose and came to his father. *But* when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a *period*; as, A.D.

Of other Characters used in Composition.

Interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked.

Admiration (!) or *Exclamation* is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

Parenthesis () is used to enclose some necessary remark in the body of another sentence; *commas* are now used instead of Parentheses.

Apostrophe (') is used in place of a letter left out; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

Caret (^) is used to show that some word is either omitted, or interlined.

Hyphen (-) is used at the end of a line, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as, *Tea-pot*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

Paragraph (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

Crotchets ([]) or *Brackets* are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

Quotation (" ") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's

Index (☞) is used to point out anything remarkable. [words.

Brace { is used to connect words which have one common term, or three lines in poetry, having the same rhyme, called a triplet.

Ellipsis (—) is used when some letters are omitted; as K—g for King.

Acute accent (') is used to denote a short syllable; the grave (˘) a long.

Breve (˘) marks a short vowel or syllable, and the Dash (-) a long.

Dieresis (¨) is used to divide a diphthong into two syllables; as, *aërial*.

Asterisk (*)—*Obelisk* (†)—*Double dagger* (‡)—and *parallels* (||), with small letters and figures, refer to some note on the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

(***) Two or three asterisks denote the omission of some letters in some bold or indelicate expression.

Dash (—) is used to denote abruptness—a significant pause—an unexpected turn in the sentiment—or that the first clause is common to all the rest, as in this definition of a dash.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>English.</i>
Artium Baccalaureus* ...	A. B.	Bachelor of Arts (often B. A.)
Anno Domini ...	A. D.	In the year of our Lord.
Artium Magister ...	A. M.	Master of Arts.
Anno Mundi ...	A. M.	In the year of the world.
Ante Meridiem ...	A. M.	In the forenoon.
Anno Urbis Conditæ ...	A. U. C.	In the year after the building of the
Baccalaureus Divinitatis ...	B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity. [city—Rome.
Custos Privati Sigilli ...	C. P. S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Custos Sigilli ...	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal.
Doctor Divinitatis ...	D. D.	Doctor in Divinity.
Exempli gratia ...	e. g.	For example.
Regiæ Societatis Socius ...	R. S. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
Regiæ Societatis Anti- quariorum Socius ...	R.S.A.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society of An- tiquaries.
Georgius Rex ...	G. R.	George the King
Id est ...	i. e.	That is.
Jesus Hominum Salvator ...	J. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of men.
Legum Doctor ...	LL. D.	Doctor of Laws.
Messieurs (<i>French</i>) ...	Messrs.	Gentlemen.
Medicinæ Doctor ...	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
Memoriæ Sacrum ...	M. S.	Sacred to the Memory (or S. M.)
Nota Bene ...	N. B.	Note well; Take notice.
Post Meridiem ...	P. M.	In the afternoon.
Post Scriptum ...	P. S.	Postscript, something written after
Ultimo ...	Ult.	Last, (month).
Et cætera ...	&c.	And the rest; and so forth.

A. Answer, Alexander.	L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice.
Acct. Account.	Knt.	Knight.
Bart. Baronet.	K. G.	Knight of the Garter.
Bp. Bishop.	K. B.	Knight of the Bath.
Capt. Captain.	K. C. B.	Knt. Commander of the Bath.
Col. Colonel.	K. C.	Knt. of the Crescent.
Cr. Creditor.	K. P.	Knt. of St. Patrick.
Dr. Debtor. Doctor.	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle.
Do. or Ditto. The same.	MS.	Manuscript.
Viz. namely.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
Q. Question. Queen.	NS.	New Style.
R. N. Royal Navy.	O. S.	Old Style.
Esq. Esquire.	J. P.	Justice of the Peace.

* The *Latin* of these Abbreviations is inserted, not to be got by heart, but to show the etymology of the English, or explain, for instance, how *P. M.* comes to mean Afternoon, &c.

PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of grammar, which teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprising *Accent*, *Quantity*, *Emphasis*, *Pause* and *Tone*, and the measure of Verses.

Accent is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, surmount.

The *quantity* of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as, Consume.

Emphasis is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest, by making the meaning more apparent; as, Apply yourself more to *acquire* knowledge than to *show* it.*

A *pause* is either a total cessation, or a short suspension of the voice, during a perceptible space of time; as, Reading makes a full—man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.

Tone is a particular modulation or inflexion of the voice, suited to the sense; as, How bright these glorious spirits shine!†

Versification.

Prose is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

Verse or *poetry* is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

Verse is of *two kinds*; namely, *rhyme* and *blank verse*. When the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound,

* *Emphasis* should be made rather by *suspending* the voice a little *after* the emphatic word, than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to a good ear. A very short pause *before* it would render it still more emphatical; as, Reading makes a—full—man.

† *Accent* and *quantity* respect the pronunciation of words; *emphasis* and *pause* the meaning of the sentence, while *tone* refers to the feelings of the speaker.

it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.

*Feet** are the parts into which a verse is divided, to see whether it has its just number of syllables or not.

Scanning is the measuring or dividing of a verset† into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of *two* or *three* syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow.

Dissyllables.

A *trôchee*; as, lovely‡
An *iambus*; bécame
A *spondee*; vain mán
A *pyrrhic*; on à (bank)

Trisyllables.

A *dactyl*; as, pröbäbly
An *amphibrach*; dömestíc
An *anapaest*; misimpröve
A *tribrach*; (com)fortäblŷ

The feet in most common use are *Iambic*, *Trochæic*, and *Anapaestic*.

Iambic Measure.

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds; such as,

1. *Of four syllables, or two feet; as,*

With räv-ŷsh'd éars
Thë mōn-ärch hëars.

It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,

Upōn-a mōūn-tāin,
Bëside-à föūn-tāin.

* So called from the resemblance which the movement of the tongue, in reading verse, bears to the motion of the feet in walking.

† A single line is called a verse. In *rhyme* two lines are called a *couplet*; and three ending with the same sound a *triplet*.

‡ The marks over the vowels show, that a *trochee* consists of a *long* and a *short* syllable, and the *iambic* of a *short* and a *long*, &c.

§ In scanning verses, every *accented* syllable is called a *long* syllable; even although the sound of the vowel in pronunciation be *short*. Thus, the first syllable in *räv-ŷsh'd* is in scanning called a *long* syllable, although the vowel *a* is *short*. By *long* then is meant an *accented syllable*; and by *short* an *unaccented syllable*.

2. *Of three iambs, or six syllables ; as,*

A löft - yn äw-fül stäte,
 Thē göd - like hē-rō sāt.
 Oür heärts nō lōng-ērlān —guish. An additional
 [syllable.]

3. *Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet ; as,*

And māy - ät lāst - my wēary āge,
 Fīnd out - thē peace-fül hēr-mitage.

4. *Of ten syllables, or five feet ; called hexameter, heroic or tragic verse ; as,*

Thē stārs - shāll fāde - äwāy, - thē sun hīmsēlf
 Grōw dīm - wīth āge, - ānd nātūre sink - yn yēars.

Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse ; as,

För thēē - thē lānd - yn frā-grānt flōw'rs - ys drēst :
 För thēē - thē ō-ceān smīles, - ānd smōōths - hēr wāv'v
 brēast.

5. *Of verses containing alternately four and three feet ; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns ; as,*

Lēt sāints - bēlōw, - wīth swēēt-āccōrd,
 Unite - wīth thōse - ābōve,
 In sō-lēmn lāys, - tō prāise - thēir kīng,
 And sing-hīs dy-īng lōve.

☞ Verses of this kind were anciently written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

Trochaic Measure.

This measure is quick and lively, and comprises verses,

1. *Some of one trochee and a long syllable, and some of two trochees ; as,*

Tūmūlt - cēase,
 Sink tō - pēace.

| On thē - mōūntān,
 Bē ā - fōūntān.

2. *Of two feet, or two trochees, with an additional long syllable ; as,*

In the - days of -- old;
Stories - plainly -- told.

3. *Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable ; as,*

When our - hearts are - mourning,
Lovely - lasting - peace of -- mind,
Sweet de-light of - human -- kind.

4. *Of four trochees, or eight syllables ; as,*

Now the - dreadful - thunder's - roaring !

5. *Of six trochees, or twelve syllables ; as,*

On a-mountain, - stretch'd be-neath a - hoary-willow,
Lay a shepherd-swain, and-view'd the - roaring-billow.

Those trochaic measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

Anapaestic Measure.

1. *Of two anapaests, or two and an unaccented syllable ; as,*

But his cour-age 'gan fail,
For no arts - could avail.
Or, Then his cour-age 'gan fail -- him,
For no arts - could avail -- him.

2. *Of three anapaests, or nine syllables ; as,*

O ye woods - spread your branch-es apace,
To your deep-est recess-es I fly ;
I would hide - with the beasts - of the chase,
I would van-ish from ev-er-y eye.

Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot ; as,

Ye shep-herds so cheérful and gay,
Whose flocks - never care-lessly roam.

3. *Of four anapaest*, or twelve syllables; as,*

'Tis the voice - of the slug-gard; I hear - him complain,
You have wak'd - me too soon, - I must slum-bèr again.

Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end; as,
On the wàrm - chèek of youth, smiles and roses are blend-ing.

The preceding are the different kinds of the Principal feet, in their more simple forms; but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the Secondary feet. The following lines may serve as an example;—*
Spon., Amph., &c. *apply only to the first line.*

<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Amph.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Iam.</i>
Time	shakes	- the	stablè - tyranny - of thrones, &c.
Where	is	to-morrow ? - in	anòth-er world.
Shè	all - night	long - hèr	am-bros dës-cant sung.
Innù-mëräblè -	bèfore - th'	Almigh-ty's	throne.
Thät	on - weak	wings - fröm	fär - pursues - your flight.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A figure of Speech is a mode of speaking, in which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning.

The principal Figures of Speech are,

Personification,	Sy-nec'do-chè,
Similè,	Antithesis,
Metaphor,	Climax,
Allegory,	Exclamation,
Hÿ per'bô-lè,	Interrogation,
Irony,	Paralepsis,
Metonymy.	Apostrophè.

* *Iambus, trochee, and anapaest*, may be denominated *principal feet*; because pieces of poetry may be wholly or chiefly formed of any of them. The others may be termed *secondary feet*, because their chief use is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verses.

Prosopopœia, or *Personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects ; as, *The sea saw it and fled*.

A *similē* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another ; as, *He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water*.

A *metaphor* is a simile without the *sign*, (like, or as, &c.) of comparison ; as, *He shall be a tree planted by, &c.*

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable ; thus, The people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine ; *Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, &c.* Ps. lxxx. 8 to 17.

An *hȳpēr'bo-lē* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are ; as, When David says of Saul and Jonathan, *They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions*.

Irony is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say ; as, When Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal ; *Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.*

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause ; as When we say, He reads *Milton* ; we mean *Milton's Works*. *Grey hairs* should be respected, i. e. *old age*.

Sȳnecdochē is the putting of a *part* for the *whole*, or the *whole* for a *part*, a *definite number* for an *indefinite*, &c. ; as, The *waves* for the *sea*, the *head* for the *person*, and *ten thousand* for any great number. This figure is nearly allied to metonymy.

Antithesis, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted, to make them show one another to advantage: thus Solomon contrasts the timidity of the wicked with the courage of the righteous, when he says, *The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.*

* *Climax* is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light; as, *Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, &c.* See also, Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Exclamation is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind; as, *Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!*

Interrogation is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions; thus, *Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?*

Paralepsis, or *omission*, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing; as, Horātius was once a very promising young gentleman, but in process of time he became so addicted to gaming, *not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery*, that he soon exhausted his estate, and ruined his constitution.

Apöstrophe is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing; as, *Death is swallowed up in victory: O death, where is thy sting?*

* *Climax*, Amplification, Enumeration, or Gradation.

Questions on the Text.

What is English Grammar?
 Into how many *parts* is it divided?
 What does *Orthography* teach?
 What is a *letter*, &c.?
 Of what does *Etymology* treat?
 How many parts of speech are there?

Article.

What is an *article*?
 How many articles are there?
 Where is *a* used?
 Where is *an* used?

Noun.—Number.

What is a *noun*?
 How are nouns *varied*?
 What is *number*?
 How many *numbers* have nouns?
 How is the *plural* generally formed?
 How do nouns ending in *s, sh, ch, x, or o*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *y* form the plural?
 How do nouns in *f* or *fe* form the plural?
 What is the plural of *man*, &c.?

Gender.

What is meant by *gender*?
 How many genders are there?
 What does the *masculine* denote?
 What does the *feminine* denote?
 What does the *neuter* denote?
 What is the feminine of bachelor, &c.?

Case.

What is *case*?
 How many cases have nouns?
 Which two are *alike*?
 How is the possessive *sing.* formed?
 How is the possessive *plur.* formed?
 Decline the word *lady*.

Adjective.

What is an *adjective*?
 How many degrees of *comparison* have adjectives?
 How is the *comparative* formed?
 How is the *superlative* formed?
 How are *dissyllables* in *y* compared?
 Compare the adjectives *good*, &c.

Pronouns.

What is a *pronoun*?
 Which is the pronoun in the sentence, *He is a good boy*?
 How many kinds of pronouns are there?
 Decline the personal pronoun *I*.
 Decline *thou*—backwards, &c.

Relative Pronouns.

What is a *relative* pronoun?
 Which is the *rel.* in the example?
 Which is the *antecedent*?
 Repeat the relative pronouns.
 Decline *who*.
 How is *who* applied?
 To what is *which* applied?
 How is *that* used?
 What sort of a relative is *What*?

Adjective Pronouns.

How many sorts of *Adjective* pronouns are there?
 Repeat the *possessive* pronouns.
 Repeat the *distributive* pronouns.
 Repeat the *demonstrative*.
 Repeat the *indefinite*.

ON THE

OBSERVATIONS.

Before *which* of the vowels is *a* used?
 What is *a* called?
 What is *the* called?
 In what sense is a noun taken *without* an *article* to limit it?
 Is *a* used before nouns in both
 How is *the* used? [numbers?

Nouns.

How do nouns ending in *ch*, sounding *k*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *io*, &c. form the plural?
 How do nouns ending in *ff* form the plural?
 Repeat those nouns that do not change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plu.
 What do you mean by *proper names*?
 What are *common* nouns?
 What are *collective* nouns?
 What do you call *abstract nouns*?

Questions on the Text, and Observations.

OBSERVATIONS—continued.

What do you call *verbal* nouns?
 What nouns are generally *singular*?
 Repeat some of those nouns that
 are used only in the *plural*.
 Repeat some of those nouns that
 are *alike* in both numbers.
 What is the singular of *sheep*?
 What *gender* is *parent*, &c.?

Verb.

What is a *verb*?
 How many *kinds* of verbs are there?
 What does a *verb active* express?
 What does a *verb passive* express?
 What does a *verb neuter* express?
 Repeat the *auxiliary* verbs.
 How is a *verb declined*?
 How many *moods* have verbs?

Adjectives.

What does the *positive* express, &c.?
 How are adjectives of *one* syllable
 generally compared?
 How are adjectives of *more* than
 one syllable compared?
 How are dissyllables ending with
e final often compared?
 Is *y* always changed into *i* before
er and *est*?
 How are *some* adjectives compared?
 Do *all* adjectives admit of compari-
 son?
 How are *much* and *many* applied?
 When is the final consonant *doubled*
 before adding *er* and *est*?

Adverb.

What is an *adverb*?
 Name the *adverbs* in the example.
 What part of speech is the general-
 ity of those words that end in *ly*?
 What part of speech are the com-
 pounds of *where*, *there*, &c.?
 Are adverbs ever compared?
 When are *more* and *most* adjectives?
 and when are they adverbs?

Preposition.

What is a *preposition*?
 How many begin with *a*?
 Repeat them.
 How many begin with *b*?
 Repeat them, &c.
 What *case* does a preposition re-
 quire after it?
 When is *before* a preposition, and
 when is it an adverb?

Relative Pronouns.

When are *who*, *which*, and *what*,
 called *interrogatives*?
 Of what *number* and *person* is the
 relative?

Adjective Pronouns.

When are *his* and *her* possessive
 pronouns?
 What may *former* and *latter* be
 called?
 When is *that* a relative pronoun?
 When is *that* a demonstrative?
 When is *that* a conjunction?
 How many *cases* have *himself*, *her-
 self*, &c.?

Conjunction.

What is a *conjunction*?
 How many *kinds* of conjunctions are
 there?
 Repeat the *copulative*.
 Repeat the *disjunctive*.

Interjection.

What is an *interjection*?

Note. As these are only the *leading* questions on the different parts
 of speech, many more may be asked "*viva voce*." Their distance from
 the answers will oblige the pupil to attend to the connection between
 every question and its respective answer. The observations that have
 no corresponding question are to be read, but not committed to memory.

As the following words and phrases, from the French and Latin, frequently occur in English authors, an explanation of them has been inserted here, for the convenience of those who are unacquainted with these languages. Let none, however, imagine, that by doing this I intend to encourage the use of them in English composition. On the contrary, I disapprove of it, and aver, that to express an idea in a foreign language, which can be expressed with equal perspicuity in our own, is not only pedantic, but highly improper. Such words and phrases, by being frequently used, may, notwithstanding the uncouthness of their sound and appearance, gradually incorporate with our language, and ultimately diminish its original excellence, and impair its native beauty.

Aide-de-camp, 'ād-de-kong', *an assistant to a general.*

A la bonne heure, a la bon oor', *luckily; in good time.*

Affair de cœur, af-far' de koor', *a love affair; an amour.*

A la mode, a la mod', *according to the fashion.*

A fin, a fing, *to the end.*

A propos, ap-prō-pō', *to the purpose; opportunely.*

Au fond, â fong', *to the bottom, or main point.*

Auto da fê, â to-da fâ', (Portuguese) *burning of heretics.*

Bagatelle, bag a-tel', *a trifle.*

Beau monde, bō mōngd', *the gay world; people of fashion.*

Berux esprits, bōz es-prē', *men of wit.*

Billet-doux, bil-le dû', *a love-letter.*

Bon mot, bong mō, *a piece of wit; a jest; a quibble.*

Bon ton, bong tong, *in high fashion.*

Bon gré, mal gré, bong grā, &c., *with a good, or ill grace; whether the party will or not.*

Bon jour, bong zhūr', *good day; good morning.*

Boudoir, bū-dwār', *a small private apartment.*

Carte blanche, kart blangsh', *a blank; unconditional terms.*

Chateau, sha-to', *a country seat.*

Short vowels are left unmarked—û is equal to u in rule—ä to a in art—oo, as used here, has no correspondent sound in English; it is equal to u, as pronounced by the common people in many counties of Scotland, in the words use, soot, &c.—â is equal to a in all.

* *A is not exactly a long here, it is perhaps as near e in met, as a in make, but a will not be so readily mistaken. It is impossible to convey the pronunciation accurately without the tongue.*

- Chef d'œuvre, she doo'ver, *a master-piece.*
 Ci devant, sê-de-vang', *formerly.*
 Comme il faut, com il fô', *as it should be.*
 Con amore, con-a mo'rê, (*Italian*) *with love ; with the partiality of affection.*
 Congé d'elire, kong-zhâ de-lêr', *leave to elect or choose.*
 Coup de grace, kû-de gräss', *a stroke of mercy ; the finishing*
 Coup d'œil, kû-dâil', *a peep, a glance of the eye.* [stroke.
 Coup de main, kû-de mâng', *a sudden or bold enterprise.*
 Debut, de boo', *first appearance in public.*
 Dernier ressort, dern'-yâ res-sor', *the last shift or resource.*
 Depot, dê-pô', *a store-house or magazine.*
 Double entendre, dûbl ang tang'-der, *double meaning, one in an*
 Douceur, dû soor', *a present or bribe.* [immodest sense.
 Dieu et mon droit, dyoo' e-mong-drwâ, *God and my right.*
 Eclat, e-klâ', *splendour ; with applause.*
 Elève, el âv', *pupil.*
 En bon point, ang-bong-pwang', *in good condition ; jolly.*
 En masse, ang mäss', *in a body, or mass.*
 En passant, ang-pas-sang', *by the way ; in passing ; by the by.*
 Ennui, eng-nûê, *wearisomeness, lassitude, tediousness.*
 Faux pas, fô-pâ, *a slip ; misconduct.*
 Fête, fat, *a feast or entertainment.*
 Fracas, fra-câ', *bustle ; a slight quarrel ; more ado about the thing than it is worth.*
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, hō-nē swâ' kē māl ē pangs', *evil be to him that evil thinks.*
 Hauteur, hâ-toor', *haughtiness.*
 Je ne sçais quoi, zhe ne sâ kwâ', *I know not what.*
 Jeu de mots, zhoo-de-mô', *a play upon words.*
 Jeu d'esprit, zhoo de sprê', *a display of wit ; a witticism.*
 Mal-a-propos, mal-ap-ro-pô', *unfit, out of time or place.*
 Mauvaise honte, mo-vâz hōnt', *false modesty.*
 Mot du guét, mô doo gâ', *a watchword.*
 Naïveté, na-iv-tâ', *ingenuousness, simplicity, innocence.*
 Outré, û-trâ, *eccentric ; blustering ; wild ; not gentle.*
 Petit maitre, pe tē-mâ'ter, *a beau, a fop.*
 Protégé, pro tã-zhâ', *a person patronised and protected.*
 Rouge, rûzh, *red, or a kind of red paint for the face.*
 Sans, sang, *without.*
 Sans froid, sang frwâ, *cold blood ; indifference.*
 Savant, sa-vang', *a wise or learned man.*
 Soi-disant, swâ dē-zang, *self-styled ; pretended.*
 Tapis, ta pè', *the carpet.*

Trait, trā, *feature, touch, arrow, shaft.*
 Tête a tête, tāt a tāt, *face to face, a private conversation.*
 Unique, oo-nēk', *singular; the only one of his kind.*
 Un bel esprit, oong bel e sprē, *a pretender to wit, a virtuoso.*
 Valet-de-chambre, valā de shomber, *a valet or footman.*
 Vive le roi, vēv-le rwā, *Long live the king.*

LATIN PHRASES.

The pronunciation has not been added to the Latin, because every letter is sounded,—e final being like y in army.

1. A long or short over a vowel denotes both the accented syllable and the quantity of the vowel.
2. Tī, cī, or sī, before a vowel, sounds *she*.
3. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first.

Ab initio, <i>from the beginning.</i>	Argumentum ad passiōes, <i>an appeal to the passions.</i>
Ab urbe cōdita, <i>from the building of the city; abridged thus, A.U.C.</i>	Audi ālteram partem, <i>hear both sides.</i>
Ad captandum vulgus, <i>to ensnare the vulgar.</i>	Bona fide, <i>in reality, in good faith.</i>
Ad infinitum, <i>to infinity, without end.</i>	Contra, <i>against.</i>
Ad libitum, <i>at pleasure.</i>	Cacoēthes scribendi, <i>an itch for writing.</i>
Ad referendum, <i>for consideration.</i>	Ceteris (æ) pāribus, <i>other circumstances being equal.</i>
Ad valōrem, <i>according to value.</i>	Caput mōrtuum, <i>the worthless remains, dead head.</i>
A fortiori, <i>with stronger reason, much more.</i>	Compos mentis, <i>in one's senses.</i>
Alias (ā-le-as), <i>otherwise.</i>	Cum privilēgio, <i>with privilege.</i>
Alibi (āl-e-bi), <i>elsewhere.</i>	Dāta, <i>things granted.</i>
Alma mater, <i>the university.</i>	De facto, <i>in fact, in reality.</i>
Anglice (āng-gli-cy), <i>in English.</i>	De jure, <i>in right, in law.</i>
Anno dōmīni, <i>in the year of our Lord, A.D.</i>	Dēi grātia, <i>by the grace or favour of God.</i>
Anno mundi, <i>in the year of the world, A.M.</i>	Deo volente, <i>God willing.</i>
A posteriori, <i>from the effect, from the latter, from behind.</i>	Desunt cætera, <i>the rest are wanting.</i>
A priori, <i>from the former, from before, from the nature or cause.</i>	Dōmīne dirige nos, <i>O Lord direct us.</i>
Arcānum, <i>a secret.</i>	Desiderātum, <i>some thing desirable, or much wanted.</i>
Arcāna impērii, <i>state secrets.</i>	Dramatis persōnæ, <i>characters represented.</i>
Argumentum ad hōminem, <i>an appeal to the professed principles or practices of the adversary.</i>	Durante vita, <i>during life.</i>
Argumentum ad iudiciū, <i>an appeal to the common sense of mankind.</i>	Durante plācito, <i>during pleasure.</i>
Argumentum ad fidem, <i>an appeal to our faith.</i>	Ergo, <i>therefore.</i>
Argumentum ad pōpulum, <i>an appeal to the people.</i>	Errata, <i>errors.</i> —Erratum, <i>an error.</i>
	Excerpta, <i>extracts.</i>
	Esto perpētua, <i>let it be perpetual.</i>
	Et cætera, <i>and the rest, contr. &c.</i>
	Exempli grātia, <i>as for example, connected, &c.</i>
	Ex officio, <i>officially, by virtue of office.</i>
	Ex parte, <i>on one side.</i>
	Extēmpore, <i>without premeditation.</i>

- Fac simile**, *exact copy, or resemblance.*
Fiat, *let it be done, or made.*
Flagrante bello, *during hostilities.*
Grātis, *for nothing.*
Hora fugit, *the hour or time flies.*
Humānum est errāre, *to err is human.*
Ibidem, *in the same place.*
Idem, *the same.*
Id est, *that is, contracted, i. e.*
Ignorāmus, *a vain, uninformed pretender.*
Imprimis, *in the first place.*
In loco, *in this place.*
In terrōrem, *as a warning.*
In prōpria persōna, *in his own person.*
In statu quo, *in the former state.*
Ipse dixit, *on his sole assertion.*
Ipso facto, *by the act itself.*
Ipso jure, *by the law itself.*
Item, *also, or article.*
Jure divino, *by divine right.*
Jure humāno, *by human law.*
Jus gentium, *the law of nations.*
Locum tenens, *deputy, substitute.*
Labor omnia vincit, *labour overcomes everything.*
Licentia vatūm, *a poetical license.*
Linguae lapsus, *a slip of the tongue.*
Magna charta, *the great charter, the basis of our laws and liberties.*
Memento mori, *remember death.*
Memorabilia, *matters deserving of record.*
Meum et tuum, *mine and thine.*
Multum in parvo, *much in little, a great deal in few words.*
Nemo me impune lacesset, *no one shall provoke me with impunity.*
Ne plus ultra, *no farther, nothing beyond.*
Noleus volens, *willing or unwilling.*
Non compos mentis, *not of a sound mind.*
Nisi dōminus frustra, *unless the Lord be with us, all efforts are in vain.*
Ne quid nimis, *too much of one thing is good for nothing.*
Nem. con. (for *nemine dissentiēte*), *none disagreeing.*
Ore tenus, *from the mouth.*
**O tēpora, O mores. O the times, O the manners.
Omnes, *all.*
Onus, *burden.*
Passim, *every where.*
Per se, *by itself, alone.*
Prima facie, *at first view, or at first sight.*
Posse comitatus, *the power of the county.*
Primum mōbile, *the main spring.*
Pro and con, *for and against.*
Pro bono publico, *for the good of the public.*
Pro loco et tempore, *for the place and time.*
Pro re nata, *as occasion serves.*
Pro rege, lege, et grege; *for the king, the constitution, and the people.*
Quo animo, *with what mind.*
Quo jure, *by what right.*
Quoad, *as far as.*
Quondam, *formerly.*
Res publica, *the commonwealth.*
Resurgam, *I shall rise again.*
Rex, *a king.*
Regina, *a queen.* [senate.
Senātus consultum, *a decree of the*
Seriātim, *in regular order.*
Sine die, *without specifying any particular day.*
Sine qua non, *an indispensable prerequisite or condition.*
Statu quo, *the state in which it was.*
Sub poena, *under a penalty.*
Sui generis, *the only one of his kind, singular.*
Supra, *above.*
Summum bonum, *the chief good.*
Tria juncta in uno, *three joined in*
Tōties, quōties, *as often as.* [one.
Una voce, *with one voice, unanimously.*
Ultimus, *the last, (contr. ult.)*
Utile dulci, *the useful with the pleasant.*
Uti possidētis, *as ye possess, or present possession.*
Verbatim, *word for word.*
Versus, *against.*
Vade mecum, *go with me; a book fit for being a companion.*
Vale, *farewell.*
Via, *by the way of.*
Vice, *in the room of.*
Vice versa, *the reverse.*
Vide, *see (contracted into v.)*
Vide ut supra, *see as above.*
Vis poetica, *poetic genius.*
Viva voce, *orally; by word of mouth.*
Vivant rex et regina, *long live the king and the queen.*
Vox pōpuli, *the voice of the people*
Vulgo, *commonly.***

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